

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1643.—Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

{ STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.  
{ UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

### Mining Exchange, London.

**MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.**—As the rules of the Mining Exchange prohibit all its MEMBERS from ADVERTISING MINING SHARES at FIXED PRICES, the Committee feel it their duty to notify that they have no means of offering redress to such of the public as may deal with those advertising shares at fixed prices.  
A List of the Members can be had on application to the Secretary.

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 23 years.)  
Mr. CROFTS having devoted his attention to the position of a large number of mines which have recently emerged from almost total forgetfulness into favourable notice, refers to his remarks on p. 101, in this week's Journal, in reference to a selection he has made of such mines, of which the following is a list, and confidently recommends purchases—  
Prince of Wales, Drake Walls, Redmoor.  
Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Great Retallack.  
Kitty (St. Agnes), Rosewarne United, South Condurrow.  
Great North Downs, Frank Mills, Great South Chiverton.  
North Crofty, Stray Park, East Grenville.  
Wheal Uny, Rose Hill & Ransom, Okef Tor.  
Prosper United, East Rosewarne, Great South Tolgus.  
Wheal United, North Dolcoath.  
\* FOR SALE, at nominal prices—5 Snaefell, 8 New Devon Consols, and 40 Wheal Ida.  
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

**WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—  
15 East Russell, £1 18s. 6d.  
20 North Phoenix, £1.  
20 Calbeck Fells, 14s.  
50 East Grenville, £1 18s. 6d.  
50 Chontales, £2 8s.  
25 E. Rosewarne, 17s. 6d.  
10 Prosper United, £2 1/2.  
10 Chiv. Moor, £6 8s. 9d.  
20 Frank Mills, 27s. 6d.  
25 Pestarena (Gold), £2 1/2 paid, 30s.  
50 Clifford, £6 12s. 6d.  
100 Redmoor, 10s. 9d.  
50 Copper Hill, 16s.  
20 Great Laxey, £10 1/2.  
10 Chiverton, £8 1/2.  
50 Crebor, 11s.  
15 Gt. No. Downs, £4 1/2.  
25 Drake Walls, 21s. 3d.  
50 Gt. Retallack, 48s. 6d.  
50 West Wh. Kitty, 7s. 3d.  
50 Don Ped. d. Rey, 22s. 3d.  
5 W. Chiverton, £20 1/2.  
5 East Basset, £10 1/2.  
60 Mineral Rights, 9s.  
35 East Carn Brea, £3 3s. 9d.  
50 N. Trekerby, £2 1/2.  
50 W. Caradon, £10 1/2.  
50 W. Drake Walls, 6s. 6d.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great Laxey and West Chiverton, either for cash or time on.  
Clients and parties in the country wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holdings. Approved references given to any part of the United Kingdom.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

### MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.  
**GUIDE TO INVESTORS.**—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for February contains the seventh of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments, and an analysis of the accounts of all the Joint-Stock Banks and Finance Companies; with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves.  
Published by MR. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 6d. per copy, or 2s. annually, post free.

### JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

### MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Can recommend two good mines for investment.

### MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON'S official connection with Great Laxey having ceased, and as he is constantly receiving the most reliable information about the mines, he would strongly advise his friends to consult him before operating.  
Mr. THOMPSON strongly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster.  
**GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—CAUTION.—The attention of the directors of this company having been called to an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Thompson in the Journal, evidently published with an intention to injure the company, notice is hereby given, that Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON has been DISMISSED from his situation as LONDON SECRETARY of GREAT LAXEY, and the public are CAUTIONED against accepting any INFORMATION from him relative to the affairs of the company.  
GEO. W. DUMBELL, Chairman of Directors.  
Isle of Man, February 5, 1867.

### GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices:—

| Latest quotations.     | Latest quotations.        |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bryn Gwlog, £18 1/2.   | East Caradon, £5 1/2.     |
| Chiverton, 8 1/2.      | Great Vor, 17 1/2.        |
| Clifford, 6 1/2.       | Great Retallack, 47s.     |
| Chiverton Moor, 6 1/2. | Marke Valley, 4.          |
| East Basset, 18.       | North Crofty, 5 3/4.      |
| East Chiverton, 1 1/2. | North Trekerby, 2 1/2.    |
| East Grenville, 1 1/2. | Prince of Wales, 35s. 6d. |
| East Carn Brea, 3 1/2. | Wheal Grenville, 1.       |
| East Lovell, 9 1/2.    | West Chiverton, 59.       |
| East Russell, 3 1/2.   |                           |

**SPECIAL.—BRYN GWLOG LEAD MINE.**—Only 500 shares. Price about £20 per share. No calls. Regular dividends expected this year. Shares are now selling at half the price of many Cornish lead mines making heavy calls.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in St. John del Rey, Chontales, and Calbeck Fells.  
GEORGE RICE can advise investors what shares to sell and what to buy in the present state of the market.  
Money advanced on mining shares.  
Feb. 15, 1867. Bankers: Bank of England.

### MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MINE SHARES, net, at close prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Russell, East Lovell, Great Retallack, Great South Tolgus, Kitty (St. Agnes), Prince of Wales, Redmoor, East Carn Brea, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, Bottle Hill, South Condurrow, Chontales Gold, Pestarena Gold, &c.  
Many shares recommended by Mr. HUME have had a very great advance, and there are several which Mr. HUME feels assured will yet rise 200 or 300 per cent.  
Mr. T. HUME'S Circular forwarded on application.  
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

### WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS in ALL KINDS of bona fide STOCKS and SHARES, and BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close prices.

Recommends the purchase of Don Pedro North del Rey, Anglo-Brazilian, East Caradon, South Crofty, West Tretois, East Gannalslake, Chiverton Moor, Camborne Vein, Emily Henrietta, and Westminster.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.  
**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 19 years), has FOR SALE at net prices—100 Hollybush (£3 paid), £2 (good to buy); 50 Pendern, 13s. 6d.; 25 1/2; 100 North Dolcoath, 2s.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 6d.; 50 Crebor; 30 Gawton; 50 South Grenville, 9s.; 60 Pestarena, 5s. 6d.; 2 Devon Great Consols, £4 17 1/2; 100 Mineral Rights, 9s. 3d.; 70 Great South Tolgus, 11s.; 80 Lady Bertha, 2s.; 50 1/4; 2 Minera, £160; 30 South Darren, 27s. 6d.; 50 Frank Mills, 28s.; 150 Carn Brea, 63s.; 40 South Condurrow; 30 Great Retallack, 48s. 6d.; 10 East Laxey; 120 Bottle Hill, 5s.; 200 Dale, 2s.; 40 East Seaton, 7s.; 100 Great North; 10 Marke Valley; 100 Hallenbeagle; 50 Prince of Wales; 100 Llanfair; 50 West St. Ives, 12s. 6d.

### PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of yesterday (Friday), Feb. 15, No. 411, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains a leading article on the Share Markets, and information on the following mines:—

North Wheal Crofty, Grambler & St. Aubyn, Trumpet Consols.  
East Wheal Russell, East Carn Brea, North Roskear.  
East Wheal Russell, Stray Park, Great Retallack.  
Prince of Wales, East Caradon, Clifford Amalgamated.  
West Caradon, East Basset, Cook's Kitchen.  
Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Trellawny, Redmoor.  
West Chiverton, Great North Downs, West Seton.  
Wheal Chiverton, North Downs, Wheal Buller.  
Chiverton Moor, Gawton, New Seton.  
Great South Tolgus, Wheal Kitty, East Pool.  
Prosper United, Wheal Seton, West Drake Walls.

Also, report of the Drake Walls meeting of shareholders, with reference to the division of West Drake Walls net.  
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

### STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.  
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.  
Twenty-two years' experience.  
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.  
From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

### MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, West Caradon, Prosper United, and North Crofty.  
Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.  
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

### MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Purchases or sales effected at net prices, for prompt cash or account. Clients treated with in all cases at a fair margin on the market price.  
Mr. C. A. POWELL is prepared to BUY or SELL shares in any mines currently dealt in, and devotes special attention to those prominently before the public.  
Daily Price List on application.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

### MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).

Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.  
Prompt cash settlements.

### MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing Prices, Friday Evening, February 15.

| Buyers.                    | Sellers.                      | Buyers.                    | Sellers.                      |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chiverton, £8 1/2.         | Marke Valley, £4 1/2.         | Chiverton, £8 1/2.         | Marke Valley, £4 1/2.         |
| Chiverton Moor, £6 1/2.    | North Trekerby, 2 1/2.        | Chiverton Moor, £6 1/2.    | North Trekerby, 2 1/2.        |
| Clifford, 6 1/2.           | North Crofty, 5 3/4.          | Clifford, 6 1/2.           | North Crofty, 5 3/4.          |
| Cook's Kitchen, 10 1/2.    | South Condurrow, 7s.          | Cook's Kitchen, 10 1/2.    | South Condurrow, 7s.          |
| Drake Walls, 1 1/2.        | Prince of Wales, 35s.         | Drake Walls, 1 1/2.        | Prince of Wales, 35s.         |
| East Caradon, 5 1/2.       | Prosper United, 3s.           | East Caradon, 5 1/2.       | Prosper United, 3s.           |
| East Carn Brea, 3 1/2.     | Tincroft, 13 1/2.             | East Carn Brea, 3 1/2.     | Tincroft, 13 1/2.             |
| East Lovell, 9 1/2.        | West Chiverton, 60.           | East Lovell, 9 1/2.        | West Chiverton, 60.           |
| Great Retallack, 47s.      | East Gannalslake, 1 1/2.      | Great Retallack, 47s.      | East Gannalslake, 1 1/2.      |
| Great Vor, 16 1/2.         | Wheal Buller, 25.             | Great Vor, 16 1/2.         | Wheal Buller, 25.             |
| Great Laxey, 15.           | Wheal Basset, 65.             | Great Laxey, 15.           | Wheal Basset, 65.             |
| Great No. Downs, 3 1/2.    | Wheal Uny, 2 1/2.             | Great No. Downs, 3 1/2.    | Wheal Uny, 2 1/2.             |
| Great South Tolgus, 5 1/2. | Wheal Kitty (ex div.), 3 1/2. | Great South Tolgus, 5 1/2. | Wheal Kitty (ex div.), 3 1/2. |

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 101 respecting many of the above mines.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

### BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at lowest market prices, free of commission.  
All communications will receive immediate attention, either personally or by letter.  
N.B.—LOVELL CONSOLS: Intending investors should not delay purchasing at present low prices, £3 to £3 1/2. See report in this day's Journal from the manager.  
GOTHIC.—AN OFFER WANTED FOR 50 shares.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

### GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.—BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend the PURCHASE of these SHARES for PERMANENT HOLDING. From recent indications there is not the least doubt but that a good paying lode will be met with in a short time. £100 or £200 invested in this property cannot fail to prove highly remunerative. Samples of the ore from the 20 ft. level can be seen at the office, and should be inspected by all intending purchasers. Further particulars, with plans of the district, can be obtained on application to BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, No. 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

### MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

|                                     |                                |                             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 50 Chiverton, £5 11s. 3d.           | 50 North Dolcoath, 4s.         | 50 Cook's Kitchen, £11 1/2. |
| 25 Drake Walls, 22s. 9d.            | 25 Carn Camborne, 22s. 3d.     | 10 Marke Valley, £4 8s. 9d. |
| 15 E. Russell, £3 11s. 3d.          | 15 East Russell, £3 11s. 3d.   | 15 North Roskear, £10 1/2.  |
| 10 Gt. No. Downs, £2 1/2 (ex call). | 25 Gt. So. Tolgus, 13s. 9d.    | 1 West Seton, £13 1/2.      |
| 100 Redmoor, 9s. 9d.                | 4 W. Chiverton, £11 1/2.       | 1 West Caradon, £11 1/2.    |
| 2 Wheal Buller, £26 1/2.            | 25 Wheal Uny, £2 1/2.          | 40 E. Rosewarne, 15s. 6d.   |
| 50 Frontino, 4s. 6d.                | 50 Chontales, 11s. 3d. dis.    | 10 Chiverton Moor, £6 1/2.  |
| 15 E. Grenville, £1 18s. 9d.        | 20 No. Trekerby, £2 1/2.       | 15 E. Carn Brea, £3 3s. 9d. |
| 10 Clifford, £6 1/2.                | 10 E. Caradon, £5 16s. 3d.     | 5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £17 1/2.     |
| 10 Great Laxey, £16 1/2.            | 30 Gt. Retallack, 48s. 3d.     | 5 Tincroft, £13 1/2.        |
| 1 New Seton, £33.                   | 25 North Crofty, £2 1/2.       | 30 Wh. Grenville, 20s. 6d.  |
| 1 Wheal Seton, £107 1/2.            | 2 Wheal Basset, £88 1/2.       | 40 Crebor, 10s. 6d.         |
| 20 Prince of Wales, 36s. 9d.        | 25 Wheal Agar, 20s.            | 4 East Basset, £12 1/2.     |
| 35 S. Condurrow, 19s. 3d.           | 25 Prosper United, £23 3s. 9d. | 100 Bottle Hill, 5s.        |
| 20 Frank Mills, 28s.                | 40 Siltby Metal, 12s. 6d.      | 50 Calbeck Fells, 14s.      |
| 20 E. Bottle Hill, 5s. 6d.          | 7 Grambler, £6.                | 50 Rosewarne Con., 45s. 6d. |
|                                     | 30 Hallenbeagle, 11s. 3d.      |                             |

### MR. R. EMERSON, 28, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE at net prices:—100 East Bottle Hill, 5s.; 50 Dale, 2s. 6d.; 20 Leeds and St. Aubyn, 5s.; 50 Redmoor, 11s.; 10 West Caradon, £12; 100 Central Snaithbeach; 20 Westminster, £5; and a BUYER of Great Laxey, Rose and Chiverton United, West St. Ives, Wheal Alice Alfred, and Budnick Consols.

My numerous clients desirous to be furnished with more detailed information than can be well supplied in my advertisement, I have resolved on issuing a Circular, containing valuable information, commencing with this month, which will be forwarded to them daily at their request. I will also furnish any other person with a Circular on receipt of six postage stamps.  
Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.  
Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and thirteen in London.

**WEST CHIVERTON** is selling at £61, and pays 13 per cent. per annum. **GREAT LAXEY** is selling at £17, and pays 12 per cent. per annum. **GREAT WHEAL VOR** is selling at £17, and pays 7 per cent. per annum. A Copper Mine, as safe or safer than the above, but seldom looked in, directors or the highest standing in London, is selling at £5 per share, and will pay at least 30 per cent. per annum for years. They should be bought at once; particulars solicited personally or by letter.  
**EAST BOTTLE HILL** should be snapped up at 4s. and 6s. **WHEAL BULLER**, safe for a rise, should be bought at £25 and £27.—EDWARD BREWIS, 8, Ward-court, Bank, London, E.C.

### M. R. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.** (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.  
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.  
Daily price list on application.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

### MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

NEW CLIFFORD.—See Capt. Barrett's report in this day's Journal.

### MR. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—

100 Great East Lovell, 50 N. Birch Tor & Vifiter, 20 Silver Brook.  
50 North Dolcoath, 50 North Downs, 100 Penhale and Lomax.

### SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL, Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.

SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, and INVESTORS seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (Post free).

It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists. GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON.

### MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial, or Mining Companies Shares, and all Miscellaneous Securities, at the lowest market quotations.  
Exchanges effected and purchases found for shares not generally marketable. Mr. REYNOLDS is a BUYER of any number of West Wheal Kitty shares. Sellers please state number and lowest price.  
Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his letter, on p. 101.  
Telegrams promptly attended to. Established Ten Years.  
Bankers: City Bank.

### MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH.—Notice is hereby given that this Circular will be published on Saturday next, the 23rd inst. Applications will oblige at the earliest possible convenience of those who wish to avail themselves of the varied and valuable information it will contain of properties now before the public. Forwarded gratis; post free.

Apply to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

### WEST ST. IVES.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this property

by Capt. JAMES POPE, of Wheal Basset, and dated the 13th inst., is now published. A copy of the same will be sent to all applicants on receipt of £1.—Apply to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

### MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS, at close market prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in:—

|                   |                         |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| *Bedford United.  | *Drake Walls.           | *West Caradon.      |
| *North Crofty.    | *Okef Tor.              | *Devon Consols.     |
| *East Russell.    | *East Gannalslake.      | *Chiverton Moor.    |
| *Wheal Seton.     | *Princess of Wales.     | *Wheal Buller.      |
| *Great Vor.       | *West Basset.           | *Great Retallack.   |
| *South Grenville. | *North Retallack.       | *Prosper United.    |
| *Dale.            | *Great South Chiverton. | *Great North Downs. |
|                   | *West Drake Walls.      |                     |

Parties desirous of investing in mining should consult T. ROSEWARNE, as a great deal of money is to be made in several of the above mines, without risk. **PRINCE OF WALES.**—I recommended these shares to my friends at 8s. to 10s. per share. I now recommend them at present prices, 35s. to 37s.; or, in other words, I will buy any part of 2000 shares for delivery end of August, at 39s. I say again, this is one of the greatest discoveries made since the Devon Great Consols. I should not be surprised to see the shares at a very high price before the end of the year.  
Special information on shares marked \*.  
Money advanced on mining shares.  
Bankers: Bank of England and Consolidated.

### MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Mr. G. D. SANDY'S Circular for the present month, is now ready, and should be perused by all interested in mining enterprise. Gratis, post free.  
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.  
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.  
References exchanged.

### JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**WHEAL SETON.**—These shares will continue to pay about 20 per cent. "at the present price," even without any further improvement in the mine. We have had the mine inspected this week by Capt. Charles Thomas, manager of Dolcoath and West Seton. A copy of whose report we will forward to anyone on receipt of £1. We advise shareholders not to part with their shares at present price, but rather buy more.

### JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given to any town in the United Kingdom. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following MINING SHARES:—East and West Caradon, East Lovell, East Wheal Russell, North Crofty, Frank Mills, Drake Walls, Prosper United, Prince of Wales, Great South Tolgus, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia.

**WILLIAM MICHELL** can advise the purchase of two or three mines that are more than likely to double in price in a very short time. **BRYN GWLOG.**—In making my periodical tour through North Wales, after a long absence, I paid a business call to this mine, and I am pleased to be able to reassure the shareholders of the opinion I gave some ten years since, that this would some day turn out a great prize. I had not time to examine the mine below ground, but from the information so kindly and frankly given me, and the splendid samples of ore which were in preparation for the market, went fully to confirm the agent's report that the mine never looked so well since the commencement, and that a considerable reserve of ore had been laid open in the past year. Independent of 45 tons of ore that were prepared for the next sale, the floors seemed covered with ore, and a fine course of ore had been discovered in the bottom of the 102 ft. level east, worth £50 per ton; the only drawback being the hardness of the ground, but when reserves are laid open it will take some time to exhaust them. The returns of lead ore will be considerably increased this year, which will, no doubt, result in profits and dividends to the shareholders.  
Money advanced on Mining Shares.  
Apply to WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C., Feb. 15, 1867.

### MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND CO., No. 37, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(and at ST. ARBAN'S).  
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## Original Correspondence.

## OUGHT COAL MINE OWNERS TO BE MADE AS RESPONSIBLE AS FACTORY MASTERS ARE FOR INJURIES FROM THEIR NEGLECT OF PRECAUTIONS?

SIR,—As it cannot be denied that the proposal, to render mine owners more responsible than other employers for the injuries caused by their neglect of precautions, requires justification, I must beg your readers to consider, if that be not done, what is the only alternative; for allowing the present average loss of 992 lives a-year to go on unchecked is not, I trust, to be thought of.

Assuming, then, that colliery accidents must be considerably diminished in number and destructiveness of life, one of two methods must be adopted, or both be united. Either, as has been very ably advocated in the Journal, the number, the authority, and the responsibility of the Inspectors must be largely increased, so that they may be really able to prevent avoidable causes of danger, and justly held responsible if such causes are allowed to continue; or the coalowners and agents must be induced to observe and enforce the precautions necessary for safety much more carefully than they now do. The simple question is, ought we to rely for the safety of miners chiefly on the vigilant interference of a very numerous staff of Inspectors and their assistants, or chiefly upon rendering safe mining more, and dangerous mining less, profitable? We need not rely exclusively upon either, nor ought we to relax one precaution because another, also in addition, would be better. If the first method is to be adopted, not only must there be a very large and costly staff for the complete and frequent inspection of above 3000 mines, but there must be also a very embarrassing increase of interference with the management of mines, with attendant division, and, therefore, diminution, of responsibility between the Inspectors and Agents, and great increase of attempts to enforce, by vexatious penalties, changes which the Inspectors will desire, that they may not be blamed if accident should occur, but which the Agents will resist, as troublesome or expensive, out of proportion to their utility. No doubt the necessity of many precautions is too evident to be disputed, and the observance of such should be, of course, invariably enforced; but there may be many others required for safety at some times, and at some places, but not always, or everywhere, the observance or non-observance of which might be wisely left to the discretion of the owners and agents themselves, if they are fully responsible for the result, but not otherwise. For example, suppose it should be enacted—as it very likely may be, after the terrible lessons we have had—not merely that mine workings should be, under ordinary circumstances, so ventilated as to render the gases in them harmless, but that coal getting shall be suspended, at least except at the mine owner's risk, whenever and wherever the ventilation is insufficient for safety. It would evidently be most troublesome and vexatious, and, I think, impracticable, to enforce such a rule by inspection merely, but not very difficult to induce its careful observance by rendering the mine owner liable to pay a compensatory penalty of (say) not less than 20%, or more than 200%, for every death caused by his neglect of such a rule, all or part of which to be paid to or settled for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those killed. Such would be the just consequence—first, of the owner illegally allowing the air of his mine to continue explosive; and, secondly, of his imprudently allowing coal getting to be continued before the ventilation necessary for safety is established or restored. Again, suppose that it be enacted—as it ought to be—that the roof of every mine shall be securely propped by the owners or agents—i.e., by men employed by them—such a rule fairly observed would save some 200 lives a year out of the 395 now lost by falls of roof or of coal, and many hundred broken limbs, or other maiming injuries; but such a rule could not be enforced by inspection and penalties, if at all, without the most troublesome interference with mine management. It would, however, be most carefully observed in all mines, as it now is in many, if all mine owners were liable, as all factory masters are, to a penalty of not less than 10%, or more than 100%, whenever any person suffers bodily injury from such master's neglect of certain prescribed precautions.

In the case of factories, the master may be directed to have strapping or shafting considered dangerous securely fenced, and if any person suffer bodily injury because of his neglect of that precaution, such person may, by means of this law, obtain considerable, though often insufficient, compensation; but, what is far more important, the cases of accident thus arising have become extremely rare since that law came into operation. Though it is unlikely that the same complete success would attend an extension of the law from factories to mines, it cannot be doubted that it would be very considerable; for mine owners would soon find out, as masters of factories have, that it would be cheaper to prevent accidents than to pay compensatory penalties for them, and such penalties are much more effectual, as well as more fair, than merely punitive penalties are, as much heavier ones would be imposed if the sufferers or their families were to receive part as compensation, which is more just, both as regards the sufferers and as a reasonable punishment for neglect, which is in many such cases highly culpable. If it be objected that such liability would be unjust towards mine owners, which I do not in the least allow, I reply it could be injurious to those only who managed so badly as to have more than the average of compensations to pay, as the average of these, as of all other expenses of mining, would simply add to the cost of coal, and that in too trifling a degree to check its consumption or impede the development of the trade. To all who succeeded in reducing expenses for accidents below the average the change would be a source of profit, by sheltering them from the unjust competition of rivals, who neither incur the cost of preventing accidents nor bear the losses their neglect occasions. It may very naturally be objected that the cases of factories and of mines are not parallel, it being far easier for a factory master to guard his workpeople by fencing his shafts and straps, than for a mine owner to guard his miners from the numerous dangers to which they are exposed. That the fact of machinery being or not being properly fenced can be readily and completely proved, while the often complicated question of the cause of a mine accident is little fitted to be decided by a court of law, and that such a rule as is proposed would often work with hardship and injustice, generally giving either too much or too little compensation. Granting, as is possible, that compensation by means of penalties will be sometimes excessive, and often inadequate, I reply that imperfect justice, or even occasional injustice, is better than the almost invariable denial of justice; that imperfect compensation for injuries suffered is better than none; that the difficulty of deciding such cases with approximate fairness, which is the best that is ever reached by law, is not greater than in settling claims after railway accidents; and decisions for mine cases, if given by stipendiary Magistrates, County Court Judges, or other selected skilled and impartial arbitrators, would be likely to be more satisfactory than those given by unskilled juries, while the risk of excessive compensations would be guarded against by fixing a maximum compensating penalty, which would be awarded only in cases of extreme culpability, or of extraordinary injury suffered.

Such a method for awarding more or less compensations for injuries to miners, according to the degree of blame and of suffering, occasioned essentially, though not solely, from the mine owner's neglect of precautions directed to be observed or to be enforced by him, would be just, not simply towards the immediate sufferers, who, though perhaps partly, have not been wholly to blame, still more clearly would it be just towards their helpless and wholly blameless wives and children, upon whom now the loss falls with such crushing weight; towards the payers of poor rates, now liable for the support of those rendered destitute by accidents at mines (which, by the way, are not rated for the relief of the poor, as factories are); and towards all mine owners who do adopt costly precautions, by sheltering them from the unjust competition of those who do not.

P.S.—Railway passengers would be far less secure than they now are were railway companies not liable to pay heavy compensation for those injured by the neglect of any of the complicated precautions necessary for safe travelling, and no one dreams of relieving them from that just responsibility, though many may wish it were awarded with just consideration. So also coal miners would be in far less danger than they now are, though even then far from safe, if mine owners were responsible for all the losses from their neglect

of precautions not more complicated than for railways cases. How the men can be best guarded from the dangers their own recklessness occasions is not at present the question.

## MECHANICAL VENTILATION.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the remarks of your Northumberland correspondent in last week's Journal upon mechanical ventilation, and although I am myself much averse to the displacement of the furnace by any machine, because I do not believe that the advantage which the furnace possesses in causing the ventilation to continue after an accident can ever be compensated for, I consider that mechanical ventilation is capable of being rendered far more efficient than it is at present. It will be admitted that all mechanical ventilation is dependent on one of two principles—that of the suction pump, embracing the machines of Struvé, Nixon, and others; and that of the centrifugal pump, including the machines of Guibal, Lemielle, and all other fans—of which the fan principle may be considered to possess the most perfect representative in the Lemielle machine, whilst the Nixon machine is the most perfect representative of the suction pump principle. I consider that the Lemielle machine is the most powerful fan that can be hoped for, and yet that it is not equal to the Nixon machine, as at present in use—the latter being, in my opinion, capable of almost indefinite improvement by a comparatively small alteration. For the present I shall assume that Lemielle's machine is equal to Nixon's, as it now stands, although this is giving an unfair advantage to the former machine, and simply mention that all fans have the disadvantage that there is only one speed which will give the maximum power, and that enormous and unwieldy machines are requisite to produce even a moderate quantity of air, whilst the suction machine can with little trouble be made to yield almost any quantity, such quantity being capable of increase or diminution without loss—the quantity of air varying with the power employed.

Your Northumberland Correspondent, no doubt, appreciates the fact that the great defect of all ventilating machines is their liability to injury in the event of an explosion—the result being the total and instantaneous stoppage of the ventilation throughout the mine. Now, with fan machines I do not think this is remedied, because it is necessary to have a free opening from the shaft to the machine, in order to produce ventilation at all. All ventilation must pass through the fan without impediment, and there must be no means of exit except through the fan; consequently, the result of an explosion is to destroy the fan, and render the restoration of the ventilation impossible. With the suction pump the case is totally different, there being nothing to prevent such an arrangement as shall permit an explosion to vent its full force without damaging the principal working parts of the machine, and allow of the restoration of the ventilation in five minutes. I should desire no better machine than Mr. Nixon's to work upon, and the additions I would suggest might all be made below the surface, and would not be very costly—a mere trifle in comparison with the cost of the machine. It may be difficult to describe an arrangement without reference to drawings, but, no doubt, practical men will understand my views sufficiently to judge of their value or otherwise.

In the first place I may state that I consider the essential feature in a good ventilating machine is a long, slow stroke, such as Mr. Nixon's especially admits of. Assume a piston 20 ft. by 20 ft. and 30 ft. stroke, which could, by arrangements not widely different from those in use at the Navigation Colliery, be run at ten double strokes per minute, or as the piston is carried on wheels running in a tramway there would be no great difficulty or danger in running it at twice the speed, or in doubling the length of stroke, so that the extraction of 250,000, or even 500,000, cubic feet of air per minute would be comparatively easy. But the great modification required both at the Navigation Colliery and wherever else the machine may be used is in the arrangement of the valves, which should be in chambers distinct from the cylinder, and placed in the same way as those of Godwin's flood-pump, for example (see *Mining Journal*, July 26, 1862). The valves could be made much larger than at present, would close tighter, and would be less difficult to fix. These valve chambers are placed at the side or beneath the cylinder—the two inlet valve frames being near the centre of the cylinder (only sufficient being left between their lower ends—for they are laid diagonally—to give ample space for the passage of the air from the upcast shaft), and the two outlet valve frames just beyond the cylinder ends. There would be openings without valves from the chambers between the inlet and outlet valves and the cylinder near the cylinder end; and it will be seen that the worst result of an explosion would be to blow away the valves, the cylinder and piston being thus placed beyond the reach of injury.

But to remove the evil of the stoppage of ventilation after an explosion, I would build two sets of valve chambers at (say) 6 ft. below the surface, and one on each side of the cylinder, and communicate by distinct channels with the shaft. Between the shaft and each set of valve chambers, and between each set of valve chambers and the cylinder, I would provide stout iron sliding doors, so that there should never be at the same time communication between the shaft and the cylinder through both sets of valves (though they might be worked a week each alternately, to prevent them being found out of order when wanted). The reason of this arrangement is obvious. In the event of an explosion destroying one set of valves the communications with the injured set could be at once shut off and the other opened. But as any amount of valve room could be furnished, and as from the position of the valves it would take a more than ordinarily severe explosion to injure them, it is probable that the injury done could speedily be put right, so that a new reversal might be made in case of a supplementary explosion half an hour afterwards. Where an upcast is used solely as a ventilating shaft—a machine being used—I think it would not be difficult to suggest an arrangement by which injury even to fans might be prevented, but for the present that is unnecessary.

H. E.

Aberdare, Feb. 11.

## COAL AND STEAM SUPERSEDED.

SIR,—I was pleased to read in last week's Journal the lucid account of the invention of Messrs. Jas. Smith, of Barkeley House, Seaford, Liverpool, and S. A. Chase, of Egremont, Cheshire—an engine based upon hydrostatics and pneumatics, by which a continuous motive-power is obtained. I am delighted to see such an invaluable agent developed, the benefit of which to our royal and mercantile navies is paramount; inasmuch as the vast space occupied in steamships for coal is a drawback to economy in marine transit, to say nothing of the great heat throughout the ship, and particularly in the stoke and engine departments. The large paddle-steamers employed in the North Atlantic trade leave the River Mersey for New York with about 1700 tons of coal, the first cost of which is about 12. per ton for South Wales—1700L.; space occupied for coal, displacing freight at 3L. per ton, 5100L.—total, 6800L. Smith's engine will altogether eradicate that item of dead weight in 2. s. d.

Then, again, there are steamers engaged in India, China, Africa, &c., where coal has to be sent from England; from first cost, freight out, and its deterioration abroad, storage, &c., its using cost cannot be computed abroad at less than 5L. per ton, and a vessel burning 50 tons per diem—250L. it must be plain to the most nescient that Smith's engine, which does away with coal and steam, is a most valuable invention in marine propulsion. When we come to look at its vast saving and cleanliness in our large towns and manufacturing districts, it nearly outstrips belief, from the fact alone that the recent rise of coal in the cotton spinning districts of Lancashire of 4s. per ton is a serious drawback upon profits where manufacturers use 50 tons per diem; it is 3000L. per year, irrespective of the usual price, 4500L.—total, at recent prices, 7500L. per year.

Who is James Smith? the engineering fraternity ask, many of whom ridicule the idea of a motive power without coal and steam to start it. Well, Mr. Smith is the first geometrical extant, and the only master of harmonious mathematics the world can produce, who has with his great natural ability, and the aid of a self-taught mathematical mind, perfected the most valuable invention of the day—an invention that will revolutionise the trade of the world, in both manufacture and transit, and bring the cost of both down to a minimum. Mr. Smith was formerly a timber merchant and shipowner at Liver-

pool, and a native of that unrivalled port of commerce and talent, now a retired gentleman, a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the Chairman of the Mercantile Marine Board, and nominated by the Board of Trade.

JOHN CLARE, Inventor and Patentee of Her Majesty's Iron steam Frigate Warrior.

## COAL DISTRICTS IN BOHEMIA AND SAXONY.

SIR,—It is, as you are aware, many years since I first visited Central Europe, to ascertain the nature and extent of its mineral resources. At that time there was for coal only local consumption; railways had not then opened up trade, and steam-power applied to raising coal in Bohemia was little known, and the Saxon mines were comparatively in their infancy. The existence of the coal fields in the Planensche Grund, near Dresden, was proved, but the deepest seam had not been reached, and it has been reserved for later years to open up some of the best collieries in Saxony, in which native capital alone has been employed—the king setting his people the example of spirited working.

At the time referred to Bohemia was almost a "sealed book" to the British tourist, the railway having been only a very short time opened to Dresden, and one had but a faint idea of the immense basins of lignite lying between Aussig on the Elbe, and Hof on the confines of Bavaria, and passing under the valley of Teplitz, under Dux Brux, Komotau, Karlsbad, Elbogen, Falkenau, and Eger, and varying in thickness from 20 to 100 ft.—an inexhaustible supply. Everywhere has this coal field been "taken up" by private parties from the Government, to whom is paid a small yearly rent, and from whom the coal is held in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of 5 per cent. on the profits made by the colliers. Large capitalists, who can afford to allow their money to remain some years dormant, will here realise fortunes, but the superabundance of the coal renders it a matter of some surprise that no very large amount of foreign capital, comparatively, has found investment here, although several railways are in course of construction, which must lead to development. It struck me with wonder, and will doubtless surprise many of your readers, to learn that in a remote part of the country visited by me lately, and separated from every other coal field, exists a basin of coal, the seam varying from 3½ to 5 ft. in thickness, which can be worked dry, with a good roof and good bottom, which remains unwrought for the sole reason that the natives think no seam under 10 ft. thick will pay for working. Coal at this place is selling for 20s. the ton. There is an annual demand for 300,000 tons, which is supplied by collieries 50 miles distant, 15 miles being by the road over a mountainous country. This coal would be raised in England for 3s. per ton.

At another place I inspected an isolated coal basin, with a similar seam, which might be opened up by a large adit for 2000L., and the coal brought to the place of shipment by small trams for 6s. a ton, where it sells for 14s. But this is idle—first, because the seam is only 4 ft. thick; and, secondly, that it is in the hands of a charitable corporation. In either of these places might capital be employed to great advantage.

Many are the enquiries making as to the why and wherefore of the increase of mining industry in Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Bavaria, Prussia, Belgium, and France, and its decrease in Great Britain and Ireland. The last three years, devoted as they have been by me to the careful examination of the surface and underground operations on the Continent, enable me to give a reply to this, which I hope to do when I have touched on one or two other coal fields, and on several of the metallic mines and mineral districts of the Continent. I do not pretend to possess a profound knowledge of geology or mineralogy, but 30 years of an active life have given me an insight into the working of British and Irish as well as continental mines.—Bonn, Feb. 12.

S. E. J.

## THE MINERAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND—No. III.

SIR,—Where the rocks which rear their heads amidst the savannahs have been examined, they have exhibited indications of alum, roofing slate of excellent quality, and beds of gypsum (sulphate of lime), in quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole universe. The leading geological features here may be summed up in the generic terms of schist, coarse sandstone, and green gault; these formations extend from Hermitage Bay, on the south-west, to Bonavista Bay, on the north-east. Of the specific mineral arrangements literally nothing is known. Rumour would lead us to infer that vast treasures are embowelled under the surface, the earth having upon several occasions yielded to the admiring gaze of a solitary traveller a small detached piece of one or other of the ores of those metals sought after with such avidity in almost every other part of the "wide, wide world."

Pursuing the course to the east from this locality, conglomerate and transition rocks combined with clay-slate become most generally diffused. These lie in different directions, and occur in various degrees of thickness. So early as 1746 a correspondent of the "Gentleman's Magazine" called public attention to the excellence and variety of the porphyry constituting so large a portion of this locality. We now arrive at the verge of the eastern division of the island, which may be regarded as bounded on the north-east by Trinity and Conception Bays, the latter in the vicinity of St. John's, the capital of the island; and on the west by Placentia Bay, and on the north-west by a range of low granitic and schistose hills, which separate it from the savannah. In Shoal Bay, about 15 miles from St. John's, a copper mine was worked upwards of a century ago, and found to yield a grey sulphuret of that metal of a high percentage, but from some unexplained cause the mine is now deserted. From the associated rocks—sandstone and clay-slate—I have little doubt that with the improved appliances of modern skill this sett might be again opened with good prospects of success. It is over this extensive eastern tract of country, to the confines of which I have gradually led my readers, that the principal metalliferous rocks permeate the soil. Granitic rocks are the most generally diffused over the whole island, and by their preponderance stamp the colony as one of a very primitive character in the chronology of the world. After these, porphyry, which is found in profuse abundance in almost every direction, chlorite, epidote, trap-rock, schist, gault, horn-blende, and dolomite constitute the greater portion of the remainder, whilst other minerals, whose existence invariably indicate the proximity of the useful metals, are disseminated through the main rocks. Calc-spar, sulphate of baryta, and fluato of lime occupy no trifling position in the category of minerals prevalent here, and whose presence affords such conclusive evidence of the metalliferous character of the country. Thus far, therefore, we notice that every element to warrant an active prosecution of mining operations exists, and that in conditions which promise a successful issue. First, the important and steady gradations from the primitive to the secondary formations; and, secondly, the presence of those minerals from muncie, or sulphuret of iron, which, to employ an expressive Cornish adage, "rides a good horse," to the usual associates of the prizeable metals discovered in Cornwall, Derbyshire, and other home mining districts. How far success has attended the limited prosecution of mining adventures I shall in the sequel endeavour to show. The district of Cape Ray is described by Sir Richard Bonnycastle as a region of primitive and metalliferous rocks, bearing south-west to north-east, and such in my more recent researches I found to be the case. The coast along Cape Ray eastward is composed chiefly of granite, with frequently patches of mica-schist. From Cape Ray to Garia, a distance of some 25 miles, the sea-board, as well I could determine from the temporary examinations along the shore in a boat, was entirely devoid of minerals of a metalliferous character.

I was positively assured that in the Bay of Garia coal had been discovered; such, however, was not the case, neither could I find traces of any metals worth special notice. Here large patches of decomposed schist intersect the granite. From hence to La Poile a hungry granitic range prevails, to the perfect exclusion of every more promising feature, though I certainly spared no pains to discover some metalliferous indications. The shore from La Poile to Burgeo exhibited a corresponding degree of metallic dearth. The tedium of the voyager at this place meets with an agreeable change in scenic character. A cluster of small islands, attractive in their wild sterility, composed entirely of granite, and presenting no feature to arrest the mineralogist, form a notable and conspicuous object to the searcher

after the picturesque, and rouse the enthusiasm of the admirer of Nature's erratic freaks. The scenery retains its romantic character until we approach Cape La Hune. The geological bearings continue unchanged, except that the old granitic rocks present unmistakable evidence of intersection with syenite. I must not omit to mention that in the clay-slate of the Bay of Fauchoux veins are discovered, of the width of from 1 to 2 feet, yielding plumbago, of the two generally prevailing species, the granular and laminated. As my time was too limited to permit of a very minute examination, I could not determine the occurrence of the solid variety, the "pencil lead," which has for so long constituted the staple product of Borrowdale, in Cumberland, though, from the fact of the geological formation being identical with that locality, I should not be surprised to find further and more extended explorations resulting in its development. In the direction of Bay Despair the metalliferous ground assumed a more positive character, and at the intersection of syenite and clay-slate which occurs here, were veins of quartz associated with mende in considerable quantities, together with promising veins of lead in the form of galena; ample evidence also is here afforded of the existence of gold, but whether in a sufficient quantity to pay for its development remains to be proved. There are also in this highly interesting bay numerous deposits of plumbago, well worthy the attention of capitalists. Hence to Fortune Bay metalliferous ground constantly invites examination, and similar inducements present themselves in the direction of, and at, Point May, and thence, a distance of 15 miles along the east coast, to Lawn Bay. I must now, in order to call attention to the results of active operations, have thoroughly established the correctness of my conviction of the vast mineral hordes on this long-neglected island, hordes which, by their readiness of access, and other encouraging circumstances, offer the strongest inducement for the investment of capital and the display of mining skill, with a prospect of remuneration to all who may be induced to embark in the undertaking.

A mine has been opened in Little Lawn Bay, on the southern part of the promontory which divides Fortune Bay from Placentia Bay, in a formation consisting of syenite and clay-slate. This sett, in consequence of a favourable report I made of it on my first examination, was opened upon by the union of a few English friends, and under my supervision. Without entering into minute detail, which, though of the first importance to the owners of the property, might not afford sufficient interest to the general reader, I will briefly state the progress since made, and the prospects which now present themselves, and leave others to infer whether I am not justified in my confidence of the peculiar merits of Newfoundland as a field for remunerative investment. After extending an open cut made to the distance of 12 to 15 feet, we discovered, at the depth of 12 feet, a small vug or opening in the lode, containing what proved to be black oxide, and vitreous, ruby, and horn-silver, intermingled with fluor-spar. The portion of silver ore which came into my possession weighed from 20 to 25 lbs. The black oxide, through the ignorance of the workmen, was thrown away with the rubbish. Fortunately, I obtained a minute quantity, which I had submitted to the action of the blow-pipe, and satisfied myself of its constitution and value. Amongst other specimens, some of which I sent through Prof. Hunt to the Geological Society's Museum, I forwarded some to Mr. Christie, of Truro, for analysis. This gentleman reported as follows:—

SOUTH LODE.  
No. 1 contains 68½ per cent. of lead, and 5 ozs. of silver to the ton.  
No. 2 contains 70½ per cent. of lead, and 6½ ozs. of silver to the ton.  
SILVER, OR NORTH LODE.  
No. 3 contains 78½ per cent. of silver.

Other analyses exhibited analogous results. Up to the present time this mine supports the high character which it acquired at its inauguration, and I feel persuaded that it will continue to uphold its present high position, confirmatory of the metalliferous wealth of this interesting locality, and have experienced unbounded satisfaction in witnessing the increasing wealth embosomed in the earth as my researches have extended to Placentia Bay, where it appears to have reached its acme. Under the incentive of the success attending my explorations at Little Lawn Bay, I was employed to test the very plot of ground secured from the British Government by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and, upon a tract of land where I had noticed marked indications of a galena deposit, success rewarded my energies and perseverance in the development of a lode of lead of a remarkably soft and pure quality, and of an amazing thickness, embedded in a metamorphosed schist, and commingled with a peculiar rose-coloured calcareous spar running nearly due east and west, with a cross-course bearing north and south underlying west, composed of crystallised quartz, killas, flookan, and oxide of manganese. The average width of the lode is 4 or 5 feet, and even in some instances this width is greatly exceeded. The lode is intersected at short intervals with vughs or caverns, some of them of great extent, and all containing large deposits of prill ore. From one of these caverns, containing 700 to 800 tons of ore, I raised 150 tons in about 10 weeks. Of the quality of the ore I need only say it is slightly argilliferous, and it averages 81½ per cent. of galena, the dredge yielding an average of 20 per cent. of ore. So far from the workings evidencing signs of exhaustion from the heavy demands made upon them by incessant labour, the yield appears to increase daily according to the descent, and the supply promises to be illimitable. This mine is being actively and successfully worked under a corporation bearing the name of the Newfoundland Lead Mining Company, and is, in itself, a sufficient example of the almost inexhaustible wealth of Newfoundland, and affords irrefragable proof that one of the most potent inducements for the encouragement of industrial efforts on this important appendage to the British Crown is the immense resource of mineral riches it possesses.

41, Threadneedle-street.

HARRY THOMAS VERRAN,  
Mining Engineer.

#### LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINING DISTRICT.

SIR.—The year just closed, so far as progress in the development of the metallic wealth of the country relates, has been more than ordinarily successful. Most of the mines have kept up their regular amount of returns, and in some instances important discoveries and advances have been made. But if dividends are the only evidences of the state of a mining region, we have not much to boast of, for the most sanguine do not expect that more than five or six of all the mines on Lake Superior will make a material profit on the year's "ons. The low and still uncertain price of copper is telling pathy. Ingots are now quoted at 26c. per pound, without anything like a fair demand. At these rates, with the comparatively high cost of production, though the mines generally were never in a position to produce more copper, yet only in a very limited number can any profits be realised. Since the commencement of the year several of the mines have reduced their force of miners, with a view to the curtailment of their expenses, a course which more may be expected to follow.

From this country during the past season fourteen mines shipped 3033 tons of minerals, worth (say) 75 per cent., an increase over the previous year of 389 tons. Three mines yielded 2880 tons; and the oldest and deepest (the Cliff) gave 1222 tons, the others ranging from 5 up to 200 tons.

For the coming year the shipments from Lake Superior should be largely in excess of any previous one, the mines on the range of the Calumet conglomerate coming into position as producing mines. Perhaps some of the many readers of the *Mining Journal* were inclined to doubt the statements advanced by me respecting these mines, but I may repeat what I then stated, and say, too, that the Calumet conglomerate, so far as opened, is the "biggest thing" in the copper world: in other words, I believe that this lode, for the length opened on, will produce more copper than any other ever discovered, provided that it holds good in depth. It has been opened on in two mines for over a mile in length, and four or five other companies are exploring for it on adjoining properties, confident of its continuance. Wherever seen it maintains its quality, and is richest at the deepest point attained. A little over a year has passed since the commencement of work on the Calumet Mine, and though only 100 tons of ingot copper has been shipped, there is only one opinion as to its ultimate results. The mine is twelve miles in the bush; new roads had to be constructed, buildings and machinery erected, and all the preparatory necessary to mining in such a place overcome. Things are so far in position as to enable them through two openings to take out 100 tons of copper rock per day. The deepest pit,

or shaft, is 50 ft. down from surface; the lode in the bottom 14 ft. wide, worth 20 per cent. for fine copper. For the breaking of rocks as they are taken from the mine there is erected a large steam hammer, of 6 tons weight, having a fall of 9 ft. This, under a full head of steam, is calculated to strike a blow of 80 tons, yet such is the coppery character of some of the rocks, that they have to be struck repeatedly to be broken.

It is expected that the returns from this mine for this month will exceed 200 tons of ingot copper, and in the course of the present season to increase that amount to 500 tons monthly. At present all the rock is being drawn twelve miles to the stamping-mill and smelting-works. Machinery erected on the ground will in a short time render this unnecessary.

Besides the Calumet, the Hecla Mine, adjoining, is coming into notice, for last month (the fourth since they commenced operations) they got out 30 tons of copper. What effect a few such mines as these will have on the copper markets you are better fitted to judge than I am. At the present price of copper the other mines on Lake Superior find it difficult to sustain themselves, but the understanding is that these will make handsome profits at one-half that price.

The winter here, so far, has been very mild, snow, until the last week, not standing over 1 ft. deep; since then we have an additional 2 ft. On the Lake there is no ice of any consequence. I shall continue these remarks on the first opportunity.

MINER.

Keweenaw County, Michigan, Jan. 14.

#### HOW TO TURN THE PRESENT CRISIS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF MINING.

SIR.—In my last I stated my intention to make a few humble suggestions as to what should be the tendency of those reforms which I consider the recent events show to be absolutely necessary if British mining is to continue to exist, but when I glance at the task which I thereby undertake, I feel my pen tremble; indeed, the labour seems more than I had bargained for, but I will try, as concisely as possible, to embody my views. I have already laid much stress on the suggestion that, in order to effect reforms which can materially affect the economical working of mines, adventures must, as a class, at once take a more active part in such matters. "Oh!" I hear some one say, "we have our secretaries and pursers, our captains, and so on, who should understand these things better than we do, and we leave it to them." Let me ask such an one—"Do you not keep a good ball at your farm, or a foreman and clerks at your business? but do you leave it all to them, or do you keep a constant personal supervision over the whole yourself?" Of course. Then be assured that personal supervision—not to a like extent—but on precisely the same principle, is requisite for your mines as well as your farm or business; and until a few active adventurers make it their business to understand a little mining, and look to it, all advice to institute reforms will be so much time lost.

I have alluded to the chief officers in a mine, and this reminds me of an important point—that in a vast number of progressive mines no committee of management exists, and the management is thus left virtually in the hands of the pursers and the captain, to play "ducks and drakes" with the concern, or conduct it honestly and well, as the case may be. This is wrong. Pursers and captains are but mortal, and it is always wrong to throw temptation in the path of mortals to such a great extent as this system naturally does. It is much to be feared that even where committees do nominally exist, they too often leave the weight of the responsibility, while those who are guilty may be sure that I am not so unpractical as to condemn them too harshly. True it is wrong, as they know; but, to take a lenient view of it, I consider they are, to some extent, victims of the system of neglect and consequent vice which they have been brought up in, till what is really a most terrible evil has become to be looked upon as a custom. Here, then, is one great and crying evil for reformers to take in hand at once; and, as a first step, let the mining interest take into consideration the question whether chief officers, as a rule, are sufficiently well paid, considering the responsibility and laborious nature of the office, and the social position expected? Are they not too often receiving considerably less wages than the labourers over whom they preside? and is this the way to keep them above all temptation? I consider the question one which should be immediately dealt with. It has often been alluded to, but "what is everybody's business, is nobody's," and nothing has been done. Although I endeavour to condense as much as possible, I find each subject occupies more space than I expected, and I must, therefore, defer allusion to other matters.—Feb. 13.

FREE TRADER.

#### ILLUSORY SILVER-LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—In the interest of all those who are willing to invest in legitimate mining undertakings, I beg to give you the following information in reference to a company whose merits (or rather demerits?) are so strongly advocated in a circular letter which has been extensively issued:—

"We beg respectfully to call your attention to the greatest mineral discovery which has been made for many years, in the Silver-Lead Mine, in Cardiganshire. This important discovery, as already developed, consists of two very rich silver-lead lodes, of the extraordinary width of 13 and 8 feet. These lodes have been opened on for a mile in length, and are found of a uniform richness, which no adequate idea can be formed unless seen. The adventure is entirely devoid of a speculative character. \* \* \* The lodes Nos. 1 and 2 are each capable of producing 2 tons of ore to the fathom, which, when properly dressed and sold, realises 40s. per ton. \* \* \* Before we committed ourselves to this matter, we determined to inspect the \* \* \* Mine, and judge for ourselves, and we found the property the centre of the group of the richest silver-lead mines in the world—having the celebrated Goginan on the south, the Lisburne Mines on the north, and Cwmystwith and Vrongroch (sic) on the east; all these, with many others, having paid, or are now paying, very large dividends. After a most careful inspection of the workings underground, and a general survey of the property, we hesitated in pronouncing this the richest discovery made for many years. Not, however, to rely on our own judgment (although we have introduced more dividend-paying concerns into London than almost any other firm), we called in the assistance of that eminent mining engineer, \* \* \* Esq., of Goginan, and Capt. \* \* \*, whose reports confirm our own estimate of the property, and, in some cases, go greatly beyond it. These valuable and important documents can be seen, with samples of the ore, at our offices. A company of the very highest respectability has been formed for the purpose of developing the Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 5s. each. Of this amount, nearly 20,000l. is subscribed, and we are authorised to offer the remaining 10,000 shares with 2s. paid, at par. On these shares an interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid during the present financial year in July and January next. These accrue from ores already accumulated, and which await machinery to make them marketable; but as soon as the projected powerful machinery is erected and the mine opened, these dividends will progressively increase to 40, 50, and 100 per cent., and the shares command a corresponding price. \* \* \* We are, Sir, yours faithfully, W. H. Willcock, Esq., of Goginan, and Capt. \* \* \*, who reports confirm our own estimate of the property, and, in some cases, go greatly beyond it. These valuable and important documents can be seen, with samples of the ore, at our offices. A company of the very highest respectability has been formed for the purpose of developing the Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 5s. each. Of this amount, nearly 20,000l. is subscribed, and we are authorised to offer the remaining 10,000 shares with 2s. paid, at par. 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## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## WHEEL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Thursday.—Mr. T. REECE in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The accounts showed a credit balance of 6987. 4s. 9d. The report of the agents was read as follows:—

Feb. 12.—In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is producing saving work for tin.—Pryor's Lode: In the new shaft, sinking under the 65, the lode has fallen off in value very much in the last 6 feet sinking, now yielding saving work for tin, but we hope this is only temporary, and from the shoots of tin driven through in the 65 west we believe the lode will again improve to its former value. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode has been disordered for some time, but is now becoming more settled, and we think the main part of the lode is to the south; in that direction we are driving; at present the end is producing saving work for tin. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 71. per fathom. The 54 east is suspended for the present. In the winze sinking under the 44 the lode is worth for tin 151. per fm.; we are laying open a good piece of ground in this winze. In the 44 west, which is for the present suspended owing to the sinking of the above winze, the lode is worth from 161. to 201. per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is more promising in appearance, and worth for tin 41. per fm.—Votile Lode: In the 44, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is small and poor at present; in this we have been greatly deceived, as we really expected, from the indications presented when we first cut the lode, it would have improved, and we are not without hope even now, and trust that during the ensuing quarter our expectations will be realised. In the 24, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is unproductive, and the same remark will apply to this as above. In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth for tin and copper 41. per fm., with a kindly appearance. The tutwork bargains are not quite so good as at the last meeting, but we are not discouraged, as we hope, when the new shaft is down to the 50, and driving east and west is commenced, that good improvements will take place. We shall continue to raise our usual quantity of tin—about 50 tons per quarter, which, with an increased price, as there is every probability of at present, will enable us to give a good profit.—WILLIAM TEAGUE, WILLIAM POLKINGHORNE, STEPHEN DAVEY.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. The report generally could not but be considered satisfactory, more particularly that part in which the manager, Capt. Teague, referred to the keeping up the returns at upwards of 50 tons of tin per quarter.—Mr. KING drew attention to the fact that—as appeared in the balance-sheet—the first parcel of tin sold during the past quarter realised only 461. per ton. He trusted, however, that at the next meeting the balance-sheet would show that the quarter's returns of 50 tons had realised something like 51. per ton more, which would give them 2501. more upon the quantity sold.

Mr. ALISON thought, from the general character of the report, the shareholders had ground for hoping that some considerable improvements would take place in the mine during the current three months; and this, added to the fact that it seemed more than probable the price of tin would advance, justified those interested in looking forward to a more encouraging future.

Mr. DAVEY said that a rise in the price of tin of something like 41. or 51. per ton would bring ground into profitable operation that would not now pay for working.—The motion for receiving the report and ordering it to be entered on the minutes, and passing and allowing the accounts, was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, as a member of the committee, he had examined the accounts, and although the committee always gave every consideration to the recommendations of the manager, yet they thought that the more prudent course upon the present occasion was to declare a dividend of 2s. per share.

Mr. KING read a letter from the manager, in which he suggested a dividend of 2s. 6d. Mr. LITTLE thought if the manager suggested a dividend of 2s. 6d., the committee might safely adopt the recommendation.—Mr. KING said it was a matter entirely for the shareholders to decide—in them was vested the power to determine upon the amount of dividend. After the payment of a dividend of 2s. per share, there would remain an undivided balance of about 3001.

After some further discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. CHESTON, seconded by Mr. WELDER, a dividend of 2s. per share was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a cash balance of 1337. 8s. 6d. The liabilities exceeded the assets by 6247. 12s. 11d., debiting the estimated costs for the next three months, and not crediting the returns for the same period. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 9.—Since the last general meeting the 55 fathom level cross-cut north has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft., being now 5 fms. 2 ft. from shaft; the ground being favourable for driving and very congenial for copper ore. The 55 cross-cut south has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft., being now 6 fms. 2 ft. from shaft; the lode intersected and cut through 7 ft. wide, with 1 ft. driven east and 3 ft. west on its course, worth 351. per fathom in each end—a strong masterly lode. The 45 west has been driven 5 fms., being now 5 fms. 3 ft. west of the cross-course, the last 2 fms. being driven by the side of the lode; when last taken down it was full 8 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, although not rich; we have every reason to expect an improvement here shortly. The 45 east has been driven 11 fms. 3 ft., being now full 32 fms. 3 ft. east of cross-cut; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, worth 201. per fathom; here we are daily expecting an improvement: this level for its whole length east of cross-cut has been worth 301. per fathom. The 30 fms. level east has been driven 2 fms. In the bottom of this level we have commenced a winze 9 fms. east of cross-cut, which is down 7 ft.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 401. per fathom. We have communicated the rise in back of the 45 east with the winze in bottom of the 30, which has improved the ventilation throughout the mine. The 30 fm. level east has been driven 2 fms. by the side of the copper lode. The 30 fm. level west has been driven 4 fms.: in consequence of this end being so far in advance of the 45 west, and the air bad, we thought it advisable to suspend it for the time. We have two parcels of ore on the quay to sample on Monday next—about 90 tons; the computer weight you shall have on Tuesday in due time for the meeting, and have now 30 tons broken on the mine; and from present appearances we hope to sample 100 tons by the end of March. In conclusion, we beg to state that the mine throughout has very much improved since the last meeting.—J. GIFFORD, W. GIFFORD.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. As far as the report was concerned, that spoke for itself as to the progressive value of the mine; but, after all, the most substantial evidence of its value was the extent and character of the returns it made. When he informed his fellow-shareholders—which he did with much pleasure—that the ore sampled that day amounted to 90 tons, of which 22 tons yielded a produce of 10%, and 47 tons 5%, he thought there could not be divided opinion as to the intrinsic value of the mine. They knew by results that the agent's computations were always below the actual values, but even according to his estimates the different points of operation were at present of no less value than 1951. per fathom (hear, hear); and, furthermore, he promised that in March the sampling would amount to 100 tons, in which case the mine would be working at a good profit. (Hear, hear.) By the accounts submitted, the shareholders saw that there was a cash balance in hand amounting to 1337. 8s. 6d., but in order to place the mine in a thoroughly sound financial position, the committee had estimated the costs for the next three months, debiting the accounts with the amount, and without crediting the returns for the same period, they compute that at the next general meeting the liabilities will exceed the assets by 6247. 12s. 11d. A call of 1s. per share, which was the amount the committee recommended, would produce 6401.; so that if that recommendation were adopted by the meeting, the committee would be enabled to carry on the operations to the best possible advantage; and knowing, as they did, that the company possessed a really valuable property, they were determined that, with the support of the shareholders, it should not be starved—to use a familiar expression—but that it should be developed in a manner compatible with its proved resources. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOOKER, while admiring the policy of the committee, was inclined to think something like an estimate as to the value of the returns during the current quarter should have been placed against the estimated costs for that period with which the accounts had been debited.—The CHAIRMAN said that by adopting the recommendation of the committee the company would be placed in a sound financial position, the benefit of which would be seen at the next meeting. It should be borne in mind that actual cash was not received until six weeks after the ore was sold.—A SHAREHOLDER certainly thought the estimated value of the ore to be sampled next month should be included.

The CHAIRMAN said the best reply he could make was to repeat what he had just stated—that, having a good mine, let them develop it as its merits deserved. (Hear, hear.) He might mention, however, that in addition to the 90 tons of ore sampled that day there were 30 tons more at surface, the cost of producing which had been paid for. If that had been reckoned, the accounts would have shown that no call would be required.

Mr. LOOKER had not made the remarks he had done with the view of superseding the making of a call, but, at the same time, the position of the company was really much better than was indicated by the accounts.—Mr. RICH considered the committee had acted most prudently in not taking into account the ore that might be sampled at the end of March, for before that time the whole mine might be swallowed up by an earthquake, or something else. (Laughter.)

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS reminded Mr. RICH that if such an event were to take place the shareholders would save the costs. (Renewed laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN said that committees of management were generally found fault with because they made things too pleasant, but in this case the committee was complained of because things were not made pleasant enough. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. A. POWELL said the best test of the value of the mine was, after all, as the CHAIRMAN had said, the returns of ore. He considered the committee had acted most wisely in not estimating the value of the returns, for there was always an objection to such a course.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the sampling just made was not in excess of the amount estimated by the agent?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, stating that it was estimated at 70, whereas it actually amounted to 99 tons.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS, in reply to a question, stated that the 55 fm. level cross-cut north had been driven 5 fms. 2 ft., and, to quote the words of the report, "the ground is favourable for driving, and very congenial for copper ore." The cutting of the north lode was a point of the utmost importance.

Mr. ROSEWASSER remarked that the two lodes were something like 12 fathoms

apart. If the north lode were cut good, the value of the mine would be immeasurably enhanced, if not more than that they would be, as it were, working two mines at the cost of only one.—The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders possessed a good mine in the one lode that had been cut.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS drew attention to one important feature which had apparently not been observed by the shareholders. He referred to the winze from the 45, which was being sunk before the 55 end, going east. The lode in that winze was the richest point in the mine. It should be remembered that when the lode was first cut at the 45 it was worth about 201. per fathom, but going eastward it increased in value to 351. In the bottom of the 45 end the lode was valued at 351. per fathom, but the quantities of ore returned considerably exceeded the estimates, which spoke volumes, showing, as it did, that the mine was really better than represented. As he had already said, the fact that the lode in the 45 winze was the richest point yet seen in the mine was a feature of importance of which could not be over-estimated.

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders should not be unmindful of the fact that east of the shaft a course of ore had been gone through for 32 fms. long, worth on an average 301. per fathom, and that the 45 east was being driven by six men, at 51. per fathom.—A SHAREHOLDER asked if the whole of the lode was being carried?—Mr. GOMPERS had had a report, dated yesterday, stating that the part being carried was 6 ft. wide. He had received a report to that effect.

The report, at the request of the meeting, was read. It was as follows:—

Feb. 11.—Agreeably to your request, I have this day inspected the above-named mine, and the following is my report thereon:—In the 55, east and west, the part of lode being carried is full 6 ft. wide, with a part standing to the south not as yet cut through; the two ends are a good course of copper ore; the part carried in each end is worth full 351. per fm. I am of opinion the eastern end will greatly improve, by its general appearance. In the 45 west, the drive being continued on the north side of the main part of the lode, the ground by the side is highly mineralised; I am of opinion the lode will be found productive when taken down. In the 45 east the lode is exceedingly promising, particularly in the bottom of the end; the end will produce full from 201. to 251. worth of rich copper ore per fathom. In the slope in back of the 45 the lode is a good course of ore. In the winze sinking below the 45, east of cross-cut, the lode is a good course of ore, worth full from 401. to 451. for rich copper ore per fathom. In conclusion, I beg to say I never saw the mine looking anything equal to the present. As the 55 progresses east towards the winze sinking below the 45, there is every reason to look forward to a great improvement in the 55. The 45, east of cross-cut, is extended over 35 fathoms in a course of rich ore, particularly in the bottom of the end. I consider the mine to be a prize.—J. GOLDSWORTHY.

The motion adopting the report and passing the accounts was put and carried unanimously. A call of 1s. per share was made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## EAST PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of shareholders was held on the mine on Feb. 6.—Mr. R. H. BAMFIELD, of St. Ives, the Chairman of the managing committee, in the chair.

A goodly number of local shareholders were present.

Mr. T. HOLLOW (the purser) congratulated the shareholders on the improved prospects of the mine, and said never before was East Providence looking better, as would be shown by the agents' report. Although tin had not been raised in the quantities they anticipated, a good deal was on the surface, which could not be returned, owing to unfavourable weather, and this would be available another quarter. He had also to congratulate the proprietors on the further rise in the price of tin announced that morning, and on the prospect of further advances, which he only increased the value of their property, and inspired them with fresh hope, but now appreciably added to the value of every ton of ore produced. Of 24,0001. now expended on the development and working of this mine, they were only about 1001. in arrears, a fact which was not only satisfactory to himself, but must be gratifying to the shareholders.

The following accounts were then submitted:—Balance from last quarter, 1677. 7s. 5d.; labour cost, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 8881. 19s. 2d.; doctor's pence and stationery, 91. 16s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 2991. 0s. 8d.; 13151. 4s.—By call of 1s. 6d. per share (less 71. 18s. 3d. discounts), 2911. 0s. 9d.; tin sold (12 tons 13 cwt.), 6361. 5s. 7d.; leaving a debit balance of 3871. 17s. 8d.

A call of 2s. per share was made.

Several questions were put to Capt. Nancarrow as to the state of the mine, and his answers summarised, were that he never had a better opinion of East Providence than at the present time.

Votes of thanks were tendered the purser and the committee. The latter were re-elected. On their behalf, Mr. BAMFIELD returned thanks, and said whether as a committeeman, or simply as a shareholder, he would continue to interest himself in the welfare of East Providence. He had carefully gone through the accounts, and was perfectly satisfied with them, as also with the prospects of the mine.

## GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, yesterday. Mr. PINNER in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts (made up to the end of December) was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 39531. 16s. 8d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 14.—Since your last general meeting we have fixed pitwork complete at Sleggan's, and sunk the shaft 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., through lode worth fully 201. per fathom, and about 1001. worth of tin for tin. We are leaving a fine course of ore in the ends of the shaft, which can be taken away to better advantage when we get deeper. This shaft is now 10 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 70. We purpose sinking 5 fathoms more before we commence to drive, so as to make the levels at King's and Sleggan's of equal depth. We would here observe King's shaft is 60 fathoms east of Sleggan's, and is already sunk to the 86, and a level started west towards Sleggan's, which is worth 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode has greatly improved in the last 6 ft., now worth 151. per fathom; cost of driving, 41. per fathom. A winze in the bottom of the 75, west of King's, is sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; the lode is worth 101. per fm. No. 2 winze, 30 fms. west of Sleggan's shaft, is down 8 fms. 5 ft. below the 70; the lode in the deepest point is very easy for working, and of the most promising character, worth 151. per fathom. No. 3 winze, nearly 70 fathoms west of Sleggan's, is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. through a beautiful porous lode, worth 141. per fm. The 70 fm. level is extended west of Sleggan's shaft 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode has recently improved, now worth fully 151. per fathom. We have some 60 fathoms further south, on Butler's shaft; six men are engaged driving a cross-cut south from the bottom of Butler's, to intersect the main part of Sleggan's lode. We have intersected the capel, or hard part of the lode in this cross-cut, and we consider the ore-bearing portion is still further south. We have good spots of ore, and other indications by which we may reasonably infer we shall find the lode more productive when fully cut through. As soon as the main part is reached we shall urge on a drive to meet the level west from Sleggan's, and thereby open up a communication between Butler's and Sleggan's shaft, which will thoroughly ventilate the mine, and greatly facilitate the operations. The 70, on the north side, has been extended west of the cross-cut 3 fathoms. This is a distinct lode from Sleggan's, and is 2 1/2 ft. wide, carrying good spots of ore. The water issuing from the end contains a great deal of copper in solution; we, therefore, hope to have an improvement by extending on it west. We shall sell shortly 155 tons of copper ore; the greater part of this is adventurers' property—that is, ore which has been raised chiefly in sinking Sleggan's shaft, the produce of the 70 fathom level end west, and the winze already mentioned. We are pleased to state the mine is opening up well in depth, looking at the improvement in the 86, west of King's shaft. The ore in the 70 fathom level end, west of Sleggan's, is a distinct lode from Sleggan's, and the sinking of Sleggan's shaft, and the winzes referred to in the intermediate ground, goes to prove, almost to a certainty, that as soon as we can set off drivages in the 86, from Sleggan's shaft (probably in two or three months), we shall open up valuable reserves of copper ore. The width, character, and composition of Sleggan's lode, and the south lodes, inclining towards it in depth, are very favourable indications for making a deep and profitable mining property. We are well provided with pumping-power to thoroughly drain the mine to a good depth.—W. RICH, C. BAWDEN.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the balance-sheet before the meeting comprised a period of six months, which brought up the accounts to the end of December. Perhaps the best way of estimating the progress that had been made would be to revert to the position of the mine twelve months since. At that period the balance-sheet embraced the costs to the end of October, but by deferring the holding of the present meeting a few days later than the corresponding meeting last year, the committee had been able to include the December cost; in other words, the accounts had been charged up as closely as they possibly could be. At this time last year a call was made, which paid off nearly the whole of the debit balance. Since then two calls had been made of 10s. each, and now there was a debit balance of 39531. 16s. 8d. The expenditure altogether had amounted to about 88001., which was spread over a period of 14 months. Out of that amount a powerful 70-inch cylinder-engine had been paid for, a whim-engine, pit-work, &c. Sleggan's shaft had been cut down from surface into an engine-shaft, which had been sunk on the course of the lode some 4 or 5 fathoms, and the 70 fathom level driven something like 40 fathoms. Looking at the work executed and the results achieved, he thought the shareholders would agree with him that the expenditure was very moderate. As to the future, it would be proposed to make a call sufficient to liquidate the debit balance; and as far as could be seen there were reasonable expectations than in a few months good profits would be realised. Looking at the difficulties of the past year, shareholders might fairly congratulate themselves upon the fact that the arrears of call amounted to only 1471. He need hardly say that Wheel Rose was their pioneer mine, where the lode had continued to improve down to the 100 fathom level, the deepest point at Great North Downs being 86 fathoms. As far as indications went, the future of Great North Downs would be of a most favourable character.

Mr. E. COOKE observed that Capt. Rich had valued the lode in the shaft at 501. per fathom. He (Mr. Cooke) wished to know whether Capt. Rich meant the lode was of that value for 6 feet or for the length of the shaft. He also wished to know the length of the shaft?—Capt. RICH stated the shaft was sinking 14 feet long, and the lode which he had valued at 501. per fathom for copper and 201. for tin, was 701. per fathom for the 14 feet long. He had on several occasions inserted that in his report, and if it were the wish of the shareholders it should be inserted weekly in his reports; he should be very glad to do so.

Mr. E. COOKE was certainly of opinion that there would then be no danger of shareholders being misled. The lode was really worth about 201. per fathom.

The CHAIRMAN said it was quite the usual way to value a lode, and quoted, in support of his statement, the reports of two disinterested agents who had recently inspected the mine.

Mr. E. COOKE said that however usual it might be, it certainly was not the proper mode of valuing a lode.—The CHAIRMAN could not imagine that Mr. Cooke had been misled to any serious extent, inasmuch as, with two exceptions, he held less shares than any one upon the list.

Mr. COOKE said he had yet to learn that because a shareholder did not hold a large interest he was disqualified from asking questions at the general meet-

ings, which, indeed, were the only opportunities shareholders had of eliciting information.—The CHAIRMAN had not inferred that any shareholder was not entitled to all the information he required. What he meant was that a shareholder holding so small an interest could not have very seriously suffered by the mode adopted of valuing the lode.

Capt. RICH said he had in his weekly reports merely adopted the usual practice of stating that the lode was worth so much per fathom, meaning, of course, for the length of the shaft.

Mr. J. FIELD thought it would be better to insert in the reports that the lode was worth so much per fathom for the length of the shaft.

Mr. KING asked when Sleggan's shaft was sunk to the 86 and ends driven, at how much in 11. could reserves work on tribute?—Capt. RICH said the lode was of that character that it would come away at 1s. in 11. In reply to further questions, he stated that in about two months Sleggan's shaft would be down to the 86; and if the present ends and winzes continued as productive as they were now, there could be no doubt that considerable profits would be made. It would take two or three months to open up the ore ground already discovered. The lode at King's shaft, in driving west, had considerably improved, indicating a rich bunch of ore. Sleggan's shaft, 70 fathoms from King's, was sinking in a bunch of ore, and the 70 end was in a lode worth 151. per fathom, and at 70 fathoms from Sleggan's shaft. He had no doubt that in the course of another fortnight the lode at Butler's would be cut through. It gave every indication of a profitable lode.

Mr. LITTLE expressed a favourable opinion as the results that would be realised from the second deposit of ore.—Mr. COOKE considered the mine to be of a most promising character.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 15s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected.

## GOTHIC SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Clarence Hotel, Spring Gardens, Manchester, on Friday, Feb. 8, when the Managing Director, being called to the chair, read the following report:—

The managing director, in presenting his report at this the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gothic Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), begs respectfully to recall their recollection to his report of Aug. 18, 1866, issued by order of the board of directors, on the conditions and prospects of the Gothic Mine at that date, and with respect to the financial position of the company, now refers the proprietors to the statement of accounts and balance-sheet submitted to them this day, and which have been audited in compliance with the Companies Act of 1862. This company was incorporated on Jan. 24, 1866 (the certificate of incorporation of which is before you), as a limited company, divided into 6000 shares, of 21. 10s. each, each share to be fully paid upon, and to be subject to no further call or liability whatsoever. The number of shares registered to Dec. 31, 1866, is 1590. The subscribed capital is 33751., and the interest allowed at bankers is 601. 17s. 2d., making a total of 40351. 17s. 2d., to the credit of the company. The vendor of the mine, in accordance with the prospectus of the company, takes 3000 shares as purchase money for the mine, plant, and machinery, subject to the condition that the company should have a new portion of the shares at par, should be (the vendor) require it. He has applied to the board of directors to ratify the purchase of 750 of the shares, and has received 16001. on 640 shares on account. The preliminary expenses, which include the company's books, the printing, stationery, and in fact, all the expenses incidental to the formation and registration of the company up to and since the allotment of shares, amount to 421. 18s. 6d.; they have been all paid and disposed of entirely. The charges for rent, petty cash, and office expenses have been kept down as low as the board require. As soon as the directors are entitled to 1501. per annum for the supervision of the company's affairs; they have, however, declined to receive any remuneration for the past year. Your managing director, who is entitled to 3601. per annum, has left the amount unpaid in the hands of the company; this should be an evidence to the shareholders of the anxious desire of the board to employ the company's funds in promoting the development of the property, which they firmly believe to require another year's active prosecution of the workings to become a lasting and profitable mine. The old lease of the mine has seven years to run, but as the directors considered that it would be desirable for the company to have a new lease of 21 years, they requested the vendor to negotiate with the lord for this object; and it will be gratifying to the shareholders to learn that a new lease has been secured at a royalty of 1-16th, instead of 1-14th as heretofore, the draft of which has been submitted for approval. Since the last report issued the operations at the mine have been proceeding satisfactorily and uninterruptedly until the latter end of December last, when the severe frost stopped the wheel; since then, in consequence of the water in the mine reaching the 25, the tributaries' workings underground have been suspended. The letter of the 4th inst. the agent at the mine states that all the men underground in the different levels would be at work again in a couple of days, provided the weather continued free from frost or snow; 142 fms. 4 ft. 1 in. have been driven during the year. The number of men employed about the mine is 17; of these, six have been working on tribute since the middle of November last between the 25 and 30, and raising ore, and it is expected that about April 25 tons or more of ore will be ready for sale; this will probably fetch 121. per ton; the former sale of this ore realised 141. per ton prior to the general depression in the value of metals. As soon as the mine is cleared of water the preparations for sinking the engine-shaft below this point to the 40 will be commenced in order to lay open another section of this ore ground, 25 fms. long by 10 fms. deep. After paying the cost of sinking, the ore may be raised, cleaned, and dressed at 71. per ton, as it is at present being paid by the company, thus leaving a fair profit, and as the ground in Cardiganshire uniformly improves in depth, where ore exists, and as the south lode is expected to join this below, there can be little doubt that by thus prosecuting the workings in depth, the company will make profitable and permanent returns. Four men are now sinking on Bennett's lode in order to discover its underlie, as the driving in the 17 to meet it has not been successful, as was anticipated by the several agents who examined and reported upon it when discovered last autumn. To this point the agent is directing his attention with great anxiety, it being the general opinion that this lode will lead to a junction with the main or middle lode and the south lode, and that all will form in depth one great deposit of mineral wealth. Six men have been driving in the 30 east, the deepest level in the mine, and have opened ore ground for 25 fms. on the main or middle lode; this lode has been yielding ore, varying from 3 to 25 cwt., per fathom; the winze has been temporarily suspended since the early thibers began raising ore in this level, but will be resumed when the agents so direct, and the tributaries' ore-stuff is carried to surface so as to give space for the men. The shareholders will bear in mind that the outlay during the past year has been incurred in opening ore ground, extending and driving in the 17, 25, and 30, and on Bennett's lode at surface, cross-cutting, repairing, and strengthening water-course, laying down tramway in the shallow adit, erecting a new slide for the economical discharge and assortment of the ore-stuff, repairing machinery, &c.; and though apparently unproductive has enhanced the value of the property, and laid the foundation for carrying on the future workings with diminished cost. This year the workings will be more actively productive; by the sinking of the engine-shaft the ore ground will yield at a low estimate from 100 to 125 tons of ore, at a profit to the company of one-third or rather more, and the drivings are likely to be a source of some return for outlay, and the directors anticipate that the ore sold will maintain the payment of the 10 per cent. on the subscribed capital out of profits, which is now paid as interest by the vendor; and not only this, but in proportion as the mine develops its wealth, so will the company's shares command a higher premium in the market.

The attention of the shareholders must, however, be called to the important fact that it is necessary to obtain further capital to enable the directors to carry on the proposed deepening of the mine during the present year, which will entail, in addition to the ordinary workings, a cost of some 5001. and upwards. The directors hope that before separating some action may be taken by the shareholders present to meet this necessity; and, in increasing his holding, this question may fairly suggest itself to each shareholder—how many undertakings, financial or mining, during the past year, and at the present time, are there paying 10 per cent. to their proprietors free from call or liability, as the Gothic Mine has done, and it is hoped is likely to do, to all appearances, for years to come? Mr. Matthew Francis has, at some inconvenience, attended this meeting at the directors' invitation, in order to give to the shareholders present the fullest particulars on the condition, prospects, and practical workings carried on at the mine; than whom, it is unnecessary to state, no one is more competent, and on whose judgment the richest mines in Cardiganshire have been opened, and under whose management they have proved highly profitable. The shareholders will be pleased to sanction the various arrangements which the board of directors have acted upon during the past year, with a view to promote the general interests of the company, and mark their confidence by unanimously adopting their report.

The following agent's report was then read to the meeting:—

Jan. 19.—As requested, I send you an account of the work done for the past 12 months, also, what I would propose doing for the future. The mine is now 12 fathoms of ground that has been driven in the different levels and cross-cuts. Adit level west of shaft, 24 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; cross-cut from surface south, 16 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; on Bennett's lode from cross-cut, 18 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.; cross-cut north from the 17 fm. level, 21 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; cross-cut south from the 25 fm. level, 15 fms. 1 ft. 10 in.; on south lode from the 25 cross-cut, 12 fms. 0 ft. 2 in.; the 30 fm. level east of shaft, 25 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.—142 fms. 4 ft. 1 in. Average number of men employed per month, 18. In driving the adit level, west of shaft, we found the lode there for the first 6 fms. to yield a little lead ore, the remainder of the distance it has been poor.

The cross-cut south from surface was driven with a view for a better discharge of the stuff broken in the mine from the engine-shaft. After driving about 11 fms. we cut into a very promising-looking lode about 2 ft. wide, underlying north, composed of first quality gossan and lead ore; this lode is 4 fms. north of the engine-shaft. After we had communicated the cross-cut to the shaft we opened east and west on its course, and we named the lode "Bennett's lode;" for about 18 fms. it yielded very fine stones of lead ore, and was of such a promising character that all who saw it were of opinion we should have a large deposit of lead ore in depth. On the cutting of this lode in the surface cross-cut we set a cross-cut to drive north from the 17 fm. level to intersect it at 23 fms. deeper; we then calculated that in driving about 16 fms. to do so, but were disappointed, and not meeting with any lode we, for the time being, suspended the working there; this level 1- being driven west by two men. We have at this time, however, four men employed in sinking a winze a little to the east of this cross-cut, now down 2 1/2 fms.; we are sinking by the side of the lode until we are down 3 fms., when we shall take it down, and then be better able to see the underlie of the lode, and also if it improves in depth. A cross-cut south from the 25 fm. level has been driven 8 fms. 3 ft., at which point we set into a lode about 1 ft. wide, underlying north about 1 ft. per fm.; we then extended the level east on its course, it yielded in places stones of lead ore, but not sufficient to value. This level is now being driven east by two men. This before-mentioned cross-cut has further been driven south 6 fms. 4 ft., as it was the opinion of several agents that another lode a few fathoms south would be found; we have two men driving this cross-cut. The 30 fathom level has been extended east of engine-shaft 25 fms.; the lode is worth about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. I am of opinion from the dialling that the lode must be heaved to the north. We have at present six men employed in the back of this level on tribute at 71. per ton, and so far I am of opinion they will make wages. I calculate they have about 8 tons of ore broken; from this piece of ground between the 26 and 30 fm. levels there are about 25 tons of ore to take

**MODES OF LIFE OF FRENCH MINERS.**—About 700 miners are employed by Messrs. Schneider at Mazenay. Their wages, on an average, are about s. 6d. per day. It is an outlying district, which has not the benefit of many advantages afforded by the town of Creusot. The employers have, therefore, taken much trouble to provide for the wants of their men. A canteen or store has been established, where all the necessaries are sold at cost prices. Houses have been built for those who have families, four tenements in a block. Each lodging consists of two rooms, a closet, and a cellar, and has attached to it a very small garden. This accommodation lets for between 6 and 7 frs. a-month. The unmarried miners live in and do more for by the tenants of these houses in what he appears to consider a comfortable way. They get about 1s. 3d. per day. For this sum they have lodging, washing, stipulated quantities of food, and bread "à discrétion." The iron mine work is very popular, and commands the services of a fine class of labourers as we ever saw. Though not as highly paid as the large and machine shops hands, their wages are high for France.—*The Engineer.*



**THE DIAMOND DRILL.**—The practical utility of this machine is now considered to have been proved by Mr. Tillet, who claims that he can excavate tunnels in hard rock at a cost not exceeding 2*l.* per cubic metre. The pattern of drill used is that of Mr. Leschot, described in the *Journal* some two

or three years since, but a coarse, though extremely hard, Siberian diamond is used. The diamond being set in a tube, and the boring being made by simply rotating it, the largest hole is made, with a small amount of work, the centre core being easily removed at intervals, and with but little trouble.

**MINING AND COLLIERY INTERESTS IN PARLIAMENT.**—Parliament has not opened without several indications that mining and colliery matters will occupy a prominent position during the new session. Mr. Ayrton has given notice of the re-appointment of the Committee on Mines of last session. It will be remembered that a large quantity of evidence was taken (of which reports were published in this Journal), but the session concluded before the committee had made its report. The names of the hon. member has proposed are—Sir Philip Egerton, Gen. Dunne, Viscount Cranbourne, Messrs. Ayrton, Bruce, Clive, Fawcett, Greenall, Kinnaird, Liddell, Neate, Powell, Vivian, and Woods. They are exactly the same as those of last session, except that of Mr. Ferrand, who was one of the original committee, but who lost his seat on petition. A motion has been made to refer the reports of the Mining Inspectors to this committee. Mr. WALPOLE has given notice of the introduction of two bills upon cognate subjects—a bill generally to extend the Factory Acts; and a bill to regulate the hours of labour for children and young persons and women employed in workshops, and for other purposes relating thereto. The bills are not yet printed, and their particular application, therefore, is not yet known. Some interesting reports, received from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, respecting coal in foreign countries and the British colonies, has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

**TRADES' UNIONS COMMISSION.**—Sir Wm. Erle, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Elcho, Sir E. W. Head, Sir Daniel Gooch, and Messrs. H. Merrivale, James Booth, J. A. Roebuck, Thos. Hughes, Fred. Harrison, and Wm. Matthews were last night "gazetted" Her Majesty's Commissioners to enquire into and report on the organisation and rules of Trades' Unions and other Associations, whether of workmen or employers, and to enquire into and report on the effect produced by such Trades' Unions and Associations on the workmen and employers respectively, and on the relation between workmen and employers, and on the trade and industry of the country; with power to investigate any recent acts of intimidation, outrage, or wrong alleged to have been promoted, encouraged, or connived at by such Trades' Unions or other Associations, and also to suggest any improvements to be made in the law with respect to the matters aforesaid, or with respect to the relations between workmen and their employers, for the mutual benefit of both parties.

In another column we print the prospectus of the **CARNARVON AND BANGOR SLATE COMPANY (Limited)**, which has been formed to work the celebrated old Talsarn Quarries, situated in Nantlle Vale. This is no undeveloped or untried property, as these quarries have been worked for the last seventy years with large profits; the slate is acknowledged to be of the purest and finest description; there is a large extent of slate rock unworked, and, as the directors state in their prospectus, "it is not a matter of speculation or doubt as to the handsome profits to be realised from the efficient working of this property." The Slate Trade has become one of the most important, as it certainly is one of the most profitable, businesses in the kingdom. The demand for slates is practically unlimited; every year it becomes adapted to fresh uses and purposes, and, consequently, for the last ten years it has been rising in price, and even so late as in January last there was an additional advance made. Not only has the home consumption of slates been steadily increasing, but the exportation also. We supply the Continent of Europe, and both North and South America. We also ship them largely to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, and all British colonies—in fact, wherever civilisation is established the old and primitive system of roofing has been entirely superseded. No business can be more legitimate than one where the demand is so much in excess of the supply. Several companies have been formed with a view to increase the supply, but, unfortunately, some have been unsuccessful, owing to their having worked unopened and untried ground. The deposits of really good slates are limited to two or three localities—as, for instance, Bangor, Nantlle Vale, Llanberis, and the Festiniog districts. But there is always a large amount of dead work to be done in the opening of slate quarries, and those companies only prove successful who have had these dead works executed previous to their taking possession of the property, or had a very large and available capital sufficient to reach that stage.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE WEST DRAKE WALLS MINES.** It was mentioned in last week's Journal that it had been decided to work the West Drake Walls Mine as a separate enterprise. This property, which has been recently acquired by the managing committee from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, immediately adjoins the now prosperous Prince of Wales Copper Mine. (Capt. T. Gregory (manager of Drake Walls Mine) states that, although in West Drake Walls the operations have not been carried on to any considerable extent, yet three lodes have been intersected, and which have varied in size from 2½ to 4 feet wide, all of which have a very favourable appearance. The one now producing such rich ore in the adjoining Prince of Wales Mine presents precisely the same very favourable indications in this set as in the latter mine, at or about the same depth. The length of West Drake Walls is over 600 fms. on the course of all the copper and tin lodes running through the Prince of Wales and the Drake Walls Mines. It is well situated for carriage of ores and materials, and easy of access, being within ¼ mile of a shipping port. Captain Gregory further states that he has very great confidence in recommending this valuable mine, as it immediately adjoins to the east the Prince of Wales Mine, and adjoins the western boundary of Drake Walls, which from almost time immemorial has produced tin in large quantities. Some rich parcels of copper have from time to time been raised from the same lode now being worked in the Prince of Wales Mine. Any good discovery in this mine must be of great value to Drake Walls, as the copper lodes are standing almost entire for a distance of from 900 to 1000 fathoms in length in Drake Walls, and at about 250 fms. east of West Drake Walls boundary. This lode can be reached by a cross-cut from Drake Walls western shaft of 50 or 60 fms., which will give a height of 90 fms. of backs, where the lode for the full distance of 250 fathoms in length stands on the surface. This is a very important fact, and I hope to see it developed at no distant time. Any amount of attle or rubbish from the cross-cut could be advantageously deposited in the old tin stopes, thus saving the expense of drawing, &c. Attention is also drawn to the probable value of the tin lodes running through the entire length of West Drake Walls, which might be profitably worked should the price of tin improve, as the richest and most valuable discoveries of tin in Drake Walls are to the west, and running into West Drake Walls.

**MINING AND ITS PROSPECTS.**—(From Mr. Peter Watson's "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," No. 411, Vol. IX.)—"The gradual decline in the importation of foreign metals, more particularly of tin, arising from the decreasing returns made by the mines in the Banca Islands, and the diminution of our home production, consequent upon the stoppage last year of so many Cornish tin mines, added to the fact that there is a greatly increasing demand, continue to produce their beneficial effect upon the metal market. Singularly enough, contemporaneously with this improvement in metals, many of the leading mines throughout Cornwall have not for years past shown such encouraging indications as at the present time. This I am in a position to unhesitatingly affirm, having just returned from Cornwall, where I visited several of them. I am pleased to state that those mines to which I have for some time past specially directed attention are in every respect in a much more satisfactory position generally, and present prospects of a very much more encouraging character, than I have hitherto represented. Taking these facts into consideration, I am more than ever convinced that the present year will prove highly remunerative to all who invest capital judiciously in Cornish and Devon Mines."

**GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—Feb. 6: Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. (President), in the chair. R. G. M. Browne, Admiralty Registry, Doctors' Commons, College-crescent, Hampstead; the Rev. Michael Alfred Moon, Cleator, near Whitehaven; and Benjamin B. Orridge, St. John's-wood Park, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Jurassic Fauna and Flora of South Africa," by Ralph Tate, F.G.S.  
2. "Further Remarks upon the Relation of the Chillesford Beds to the Fluvio-marine Crag," by the Rev. O. Fisher, M.A., F.G.S.  
On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Fossil British Oxen"—Part II., by W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.G.S.—2. "On the Geology of the Upper Part of the Teign Valley," by G. W. Ormerod, M.A.—3. "Notes on the Geology of Mauritius," by G. Clark: communicated by the Assistant-Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.**—On Monday the paper read on 4th inst., on Safety Valves, by Thomas Baldwin, will be discussed.

**ATMOSPHERIC GAS.**—In a highly interesting paper "On Artificial Illumination," read before the Society of Arts by Mr. D. N. Defries, reference was made to an improved apparatus for producing gas from volatile oils (upon a principle similar to that involved in the invention of Mongrel, and others described in the *Mining Journal* during the past few years), invented by Mr. E. Welch. The apparatus was much admired, both for its ingenuity and for its advantages in its application to a town or city remote from a coal-producing district. Mr. Defries also referred to the several kinds of burners in use; to the "carburettor," and other contrivances connected with gas lighting, as well as to the magneto-electric and magnesium lights, and to other means of artificial illumination. The paper was listened to with much attention, and at the close of the discussion a cordial vote of thanks was passed.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, FEB. 15, 1867.

| COPPER.                     |         |      |          | IRON.   |    |     |           | Per ton.                        |  |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|----------|---|----|-----|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| Best selected, p. ton       | 85      | 0 0  | 87 0 0   | Bars Welsh, in London                             | 6  | 7 6 | 6 10 0    |                                 |  |
| Tough cake and tile         | 83      | 0 0  | 85 0 0   | Ditto, to arrive                                  | 6  | 10  | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| Sheathing & sheets          | 87      | 0 0  | 88 0 0   | Nail rods   | 7  | 0   | 8 0 0     |                                 |  |
| Bolts                       | 93      | 0 0  | —        | Do, in London                                     | 7  | 15  | 0 8 10 0  |                                 |  |
| Bottoms                     | 96      | 0 0  | —        | Bars ditto  | 7  | 15  | 0 9 10 0  |                                 |  |
| Old (Exchange)              | 77      | 0 0  | —        | Hoops ditto                                       | 8  | 15  | 0 9 15 0  |                                 |  |
| Burra Burra                 | 86      | 0 0  | 87 0 0   | Sheets, single                                    | 9  | 10  | 0 11 0 0  |                                 |  |
| Wire                        | —       | —    | —        | Pig No. 1, in Wales                               | 4  | 5   | 0 4 10 0  |                                 |  |
| Tubes                       | —       | —    | —        | Refined metal, ditto                              | 4  | 0   | 5 0 0 0   |                                 |  |
|                             |         |      | 0 1 0    | Bars, common ditto                                | 5  | 10  | 0 6 0 0   |                                 |  |
| BRASS.                      |         |      |          | Do, mch. Tyneor Tees                              |    |     |           | 6 10 0                          |  |
| Sheets                      | per lb. | 104. | —        | Do, railway, in Wales                             | 5  | 5   | 0 5 10 0  |                                 |  |
| Wire                        | "       | 94.  | —        | Do, Swed. in London                               | 10 | 5   | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| Tubes                       | "       | 114. | —        | To arrive   | 10 | 10  | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb. | 7½d.    | —    | 7¾d.     | Pig No. 1, in Clyde                               | 2  | 14  | 8 3 6     |                                 |  |
| Sheets                      | "       | —    | —        | Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Tees                            | 2  | 9   | —         |                                 |  |
|                             |         |      | 7½d.     | Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.                         | 2  | 6   | 2 7 0     |                                 |  |
| SPELTER.                    |         |      |          | Railway chairs <th colspan="2">5 10 0 5 15 0</th> |    |     |           | 5 10 0 5 15 0                   |  |
| Foreign on the spot         |         | 21   | 5 0      | " spikes  | 11 | 0   | 0 12 0 0  |                                 |  |
| " to arrive                 |         | 21   | 10 0     |   |    |     |           |                                 |  |
| ZINC.                       |         |      |          | Indian Charcoal Pigs,                             |    |     |           | In London p. ton.. 7 0 0 7 10 0 |  |
| In sheets                   |         | 28   | 0 0      |   |    |     |           |                                 |  |
| TIN.                        |         |      |          | STEEL.  |    |     |           | Per ton.                        |  |
| English blocks              |         | 90   | 0 0      | Swed., in kegs (rolled)                           | 14 | 0   | 0 14 10 0 |                                 |  |
| Do., bars (in barrels)      |         | 91   | 0 0      | " (hammered)                                      | 16 | 0   | 0 16 10 0 |                                 |  |
| Do., refined                |         | 93   | 0 0      | Ditto, in faggots                                 | 16 | 10  | 0 17 10 0 |                                 |  |
| Banca                       |         | 88   | 0 0      | English, spring                                   | 19 | 0   | 0 23 0 0  |                                 |  |
| Straits                     | £85     | 0    | 86 0 0   | QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)                           | 6  | 17  | 0 7 0 0   |                                 |  |
| TIN-PLATES.*                |         |      |          | LEAD.   |    |     |           | Per ton.                        |  |
| IX Charcoal, 1st qua.       | 12      | 0    | 13 0     | English Pig, com.                                 | 19 | 15  | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| IX Ditto, 1st quality       | 18      | 0    | 19 0     | Ditto, L.B.                                       | 20 | 0   | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| IX Ditto, 2d quality        | 1       | 8    | 0        | Ditto, W.B.                                       | 22 | 15  | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| IX Ditto, 2d quality        | 1       | 14   | 0        | Ditto, sheet                                      | 20 | 10  | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| IX Coke                     | 1       | 4    | 6 1 6 0  | Ditto, red lead                                   | 21 | 5   | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| IX Ditto                    | 1       | 10   | 6 1 12 0 | Ditto, white                                      | 27 | 0   | 0 30 0 0  |                                 |  |
| Canada plates, p. ton       | 13      | 10   | 0        | Ditto, patent shot                                | 23 | 0   | 0 0       |                                 |  |
| Ditto, at works             | 12      | 10   | 0        | Spanish   | 19 | 0   | 0 0       |                                 |  |

\* At the works. Is. to Is. 6d. per box less.

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—Again the Metal Market has presented during the past week an appearance of considerable quietness. Not improbably the excitement that has lately taken place in political matters may have had some effect upon commercial matters generally, and tended to produce a relapse into dullness, but it is to be hoped that this will soon pass away, as it is evident that the present Government are intending to introduce into the House several important and valuable measures, and we have little doubt, therefore, that business will soon again resume its former vigour and activity, and that we shall find as the spring advances a good business will be done in metals; there appears every reason to expect that this will be the case after the present slight check has passed away. The advices received from India are again favourable, and it is very satisfactory to find that the famine is disappearing, and that rice and other breadstuffs crops are looking as well as could be wished. The rainy season, which has now passed away, had been unusually favourable, and water is plentiful, so that the second crops of this year seem to promise to be as prolific as the first. It is very satisfactory to receive these accounts, and we trust it is an earnest of a better business being done with India as the season progresses than has been the case for some time past, and that the time is not far distant when our commercial transactions with that important part of the empire may again resume their former activity.

**COPPER.**—The market for this metal has remained dull throughout the week, and very few transactions have occurred, nevertheless prices remain steady at the quotations.

**IRON.**—In Staffordshire there is an improvement in the demand, though it is by no means equal to the means of supply. There are rather more orders for home consumption, but, perhaps, the chief cause of the addition to the specifications given out is the desire to get iron sent to the United States before the increased duties come into operation, which it is hoped may enable buyers there, while paying the low rate to the revenue, to extract the enhanced price higher duties will occasion to their customers. In Welsh, the depression of the trade has lately been cheered with a slight improvement on home account. The principal works keep up operations tolerably regular; but the majority of makers find it very difficult to keep their mills and furnaces going. It is hoped, however, that railway companies, and the large contractors, will be in a position to provide capital for carrying out their contemplated projects, so that in the course of the spring animation will be infused into the trade. The men employed at the leading ironworks have expressed their willingness to accept the proposed reduction, which, when it comes into operation, will make the scale of payment 20 per cent. lower than it was 18 months ago. There has been a large quantity of rails shipped for the United States, and for the month of January there were exported 5775 tons of iron. The advices from New York are favourable as to requirements, but much uncertainty exists as to the effect of the new Tariff Bill. A good spring trade is expected with Russia, and the prospects of business with Canada are encouraging. In Swedish iron business is not quite so active. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been dull during the week, and the price has remained without alteration, at 53s. 9d., cash.

**LEAD.**—A moderate demand continues to exist, and prices remain without alteration.

**TIN.**—The market for foreign remains dull, and transactions have been very limited. Some small quantities of Straits have been sold at 85½ 10s., prompt one month, and for arrival 40 tons have been sold at 86½ 10s. English continues steady, at about official quotations.

**SPELTER.**—A depression in prices has taken place in consequence of advices from France of a reduction in the price of sheet zinc equal to 2½ per ton, and business has since been done on the spot at 21½ 5s., and at outports at 21½ 10s.

**TIN-PLATES.**—The works are fairly employed, and for charcoal there is a good demand.

**STEEL AND QUICKSILVER.**—Nothing special to report.

**BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 15.**—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—Pigs of good brands in demand. Bars improving. Business better. Works were fully employed; more orders about; prices the same, and not inclined to move.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the **MINING SHARE MARKET** took place on Thursday, and was again particularly heavy in Prince of Wales, Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Wheal Buller, Redmoor, Wheal Seton, North Crofty, and a few other mines. During the week, also, rather an active business has been transacted in dividend and progressive shares, both for speculative account and for investment on the part of the public. West Chiverton have been rather flatter at 60 to 62; the meeting is to be held on the 21st, when the usual dividend, we presume, of 2½ per share will be declared. Prince of Wales, 35s. to 36s.; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 133½ 8s. 6d., and liabilities over assets, after charging three months' costs in advance, 634½ 12s. 11d. The report, full details of which will be found in another column, was very satisfactory; the various points in operation at the mine were valued in the aggregate at 195½ per fm. The ore sampled is 99 tons; 52 tons of which yields a produce of 10½ per cent. and 47 tons 9½ per cent. By the end of March the agent hopes to sample another 100 tons of rich ore. Since the meeting the 45 east has improved to 30½ per fm., and is a very important point, as a continuous course of ore has already been gone over at this level for more than 30 fathoms in length. Carn Camborne, 21s. to 23s.; Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 6½; Chontales Gold, 2½ to 2½; Clifford Amalgamated, 6½ to 7. Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; West Drake Walls, 4s. to 6s.; the sett has been divided from Drake Walls, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made; and there will, probably, be a large business doing in them, as the mine adjoins Prince of Wales, and has the same rich lode for 600 fathoms in length, and it presents at the depth the same very highly favourable indications as it did in Prince of Wales. Two other lodes have been intersected by an adit, and the sett also contains the Drake Walls tin lodes, which the agent considers can be profitably worked, should there be an improvement in the price of tin, as the richest and most valuable discoveries of

tin in Drake Walls are to the west, and running into West Drake Walls. Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11½; East Basset, 18 to 20; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; East Carn Brea, 3 to 3½; East Lovell, 9½ to 10½; East Russell, 3½ to 3½; East Grenville, 1½ to 2. Redmoor, 9s. to 11s.; at the meeting, held on the 8th, the accounts showed liabilities over assets of 230½ 16s. 1d., and a call of 2s. per share was made. Cross-cutting the lodes has been commenced, and the prospects are of a very favourable character. When seen in the 52 fm. level, the lode from which so much was expected was in very disordered ground; but in the 64 it is more settled, being a strongly mineralised clay-slate, in which good deposits of ore may be expected.

Great Laxey, 15 to 16; Great Retallack, 47s. 6d. to 50s. No change has taken place in the mine since our last. Great South Tolgus shares have fluctuated very much, and leave off at 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 17 to 18; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; New Seton, 30 to 32½; North Crofty declined to 4½, but leave off better at 5½, 5½; North Roskear, 10½ to 11½; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2½; Prosper United, 3½ to 3½; Providence Mines, 26 to 28; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 30s. to 40s.; South Grenville, 8s. to 10s.; Tincroft, 13 to 13½; West Caradon, 10 to 11; West Setons have advanced to 132½, 137½; Wheal Basset, 64 to 66; Wheal Chiverton, 8 to 8½; Wheal Grenville, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 12 to 13. Wheal Seton, 102½ to 107½. At the meeting a dividend of 3½ 10s. per share was declared. Great North Downs, 3½ to 3½. At the meeting, held this day, the accounts made up to the end of December, showed a balance against the mine of 3953½, and a call of 15s. per share was made. From the discoveries in this mine it was hoped no further call would be required. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 698½ 4s. 9d., and a dividend of 2s. per share was declared. The agent's report states he can continue the returns of 50 tons of tin per quarter, and he looked forward to a further rise in price, which would increase the monthly profits.—Gawton Coppo.

The 60 east and west are worth 10 tons per fathom, and two winzes sinking below the 50 are worth 18 tons per fathom.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has during the week been moderately active. West Chiverton shares are less firm on the market operations only. The meeting will be held next week, and the mine never looked better. Chiverton Moor Mine has improved, and shares are in demand. Chiverton shares are firm at quotations. Great Laxey are more offered. Great Voss are steady, and in demand. Prince of Wales shares have been largely dealt in. North Croftys are unaltered. Westminster Lead (Limited), 5 to 5½, and are enquired for. The following are the closing prices:—West Chiverton, 61 to 63; Chiverton, 8 to 8½; Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 6½; North Crofty, 5 to 5½; Great Vor, 17 to 17½; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Prince of Wales, 35s. to 37s.; West Caradon, 10½ to 11½; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; Pestarena, ½ to ½ dis.; St. John del Rey, 52½ to 53½; Chontales, ½ to ½ dis.; Frontino, ½ to ½; Valanzasca, ½ dis. to par; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—Business in mining shares during the week has not been brisk, in consequence of the general dullness on our Stock Exchange, so far as shares of all descriptions are concerned, and because holders of mining shares were not inclined to promote business by reducing their terms for what they very judiciously consider sound investments. A few transactions have been effected in the Wicklow Copper Company's shares, by buyers granting a further advance of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per share, the last price paid being 24½ 7s. 6d. per share (2½ 10s. paid). Mining Company of Ireland shares were not quite so steady in quotations, but the fluctuations were of a trifling character, ending in the reduction only of 2s. 6d. per share on last week's market value of 18½ 10s. (7½ paid). Connore Company's shares still receive marked attention, and are readily taken at 17s. 6d., being an advance of 6d. on previous price. Just at the close of last week General Mining Company for Ireland shares were done at 2½ 17s. 6d. Carysfort Mining and Killaloe Slate Quarry shares have been neglected. The Fenian disturbances in the West of our island are detracting greatly from the attention commonly paid to our Exchange operations, but it is not expected that beyond this our market will be much disturbed.

At the Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 1029½. A dividend of 1386½ (3½ 10s. per share) was declared.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, a profit was shown on the two months' working of 1101½. The costs were 705½, including bills 1890½. The credits were 815½, including 155 tons of tin, at 809½. A dividend was declared of 1074½ (3½ per share), leaving a balance in hand of 257½.

At the West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months showed a profit of 1187½. A dividend of 1000½ (2½ 10s. per share) was declared. The agents' report was highly satisfactory.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Reece in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 698½ 4s. 9d. A dividend of 429½ 10s. (2s. per share) was declared, leaving 268½ 14s. 3d. to be carried forward. Details in another column.

At Prince of Wales Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 133½ 8s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Great North Downs meeting, yesterday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3953½. A call of 15s. per share was made. Details in another column.

The Crown Preserved Coal Company (Limited) eleventh general meeting of the shareholders was held at their office, Liverpool, on Thursday (Mr. Charles Holland in the chair). The accounts, duly audited, were presented, and after the usual deductions for depreciation, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, to be held on Thursday, the report of the directors will state that the gross quantity of ore delivered to the works by the South Australian Mining Association during the year ending June 30, 1866, was 6364½ tons, and by other mines, 3319 tons 6 cwt. The ore smelted was—at the Burra Works, 3446 tons 3 cwt., and at Port Adelaide, 687 tons 18 cwt. The quantity of rough copper made at the Burra Works was 762½ tons, and of refined 110½ tons. At the Adelaide works the make was 223½ tons 3 cwt. There is a net profit of 3324½ 10s. 7d. applicable to dividend. A dividend of 1s. per share will be recommended.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week, and prices generally have been well maintained. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 5½, 6, 5½; East Carn Brea, 3; East Grenville, 2½; East Lovell, 9, 10; East Wheal Russell, 3½, 3½; Great Laxey, 16½, 16, 17; Great Wheal Vor, 17, 17½, 17½; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; Tincroft, 14 to 14½; Wheal Seton, 110; North Wheal Crofty, 4½, 5½, 5½; Drake Walls, 1; East Basset, 22.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Scottish Australian, ½; Port Phillip, ½; Yudanumutana, 1½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Anglo-Brazilian, ½, ½ prem.; Don Pedro North del Rey, ½ prem., 5-16th prem.; St. John del Rey, 54, 53½; United Mexican, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½ 13-16ths; Chontales Gold, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½; Pontigbaud, 7½; Valanzasca Gold, ½.

**COAL MARKET.**—The arrival of 212 ships this week gave a large supply of all kinds of coal. For household business continued dull, but prices quote without alteration from last week. Hartleys have been heavy throughout, and close at a reduction of 6d. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyl's Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Caradoc Wallsend, 17s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; West Hartley, 16s.; Holywell Main, 16s. 6d. Cargoes unsold, 35; ships at sea, 20.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—Messrs. Shaw and Thomson (Feb. 13) say—The reports which we have had the pleasure of submitting to you since the beginning of the year upon the state of the iron trade have all been of a cheering description, and the present partakes of the same character. To appreciate the better tone which now prevails, it may be necessary to look back upon the state of the trade during the last three months of 1866. Anyone who had the smallest opportunities of judging accurately the general state of the trade observed that, in the article of rails, the most gloomy forebodings were justifiable, and that nothing but low prices for a short time could bring active enquiry into the market. The foreign trade was keenly opposed by Belgian ironmasters, and at home railway companies were too much embarrassed by the state of credit to come into the market except for the sternest necessities. Welsh ironmasters, who had long experience in the trade, knew that it was only by bringing quotations down to a low figure that demand would be stimulated, and one of the oldest firms in the trade accepted 5½ per ton, six months' bill, for Erie rails, and at one time, we believe, a Welsh railmaker had all but concluded a contract at something less. This course had its proper effect, and a strong demand set in from America; home railways were induced to increase their orders, and foreign railways took the opportunity of supplying their wants. The consequence has been that rails have gradually advanced from 5½ to 15s. and 6½ per ton, and sufficient orders have been placed to maintain the price, and to keep all the rail mills going for at least six months to come. The Staffordshire ironmasters were

equally alive to the same consideration—that nothing but a reduction of price, sufficient to create an extensive demand, could meet the exigencies of the trade, and a reduction of 20s. per ton was decided upon. That reduction has had the desired effect. Every maker whose iron is known is full of orders, and second-class makers are very much better off than they would have been. We regret to state that shipbuilding iron has participated only very slightly in the improvement. The shipbuilding trade is slow to revive, but we look for a very speedy improvement. The transactions that have taken place during the past fortnight have not been on such an extensive scale as in the previous one, especially in rails, but a good many orders for bars, sheets, plates, and railway work have come into merchants' hands from Canada; and we are glad to say that the North of England has secured a considerable portion of these orders, at least to the extent of 4000 or 5000 tons. Hitherto these have chiefly gone to Staffordshire and Scotland, on the assumption that the North of England iron was inferior, and the disadvantages respecting freight from the east coast could not be overcome. These prejudices have, happily, been removed, and we look in future for a continuance of these orders. The progress of the North of England has been somewhat retarded by the fact that the last few years have been years of prosperity, and manufacturers did not see the necessity, and were averse to taking the trouble requisite to open up remote markets. Had this been more considered, however, we apprehend that it would not have been necessary to shut up so many rolling-mills, and to blow-out so many furnaces, as is now done in the district. The North of England has proved itself competent to compete in quality (particularly plates) with the best South Staffordshire or Scotch makers, and, by a little more attention to the means of export, can have an equally good footing in distant markets; so that, whatever is to be gained by these advantages is not difficult to be secured. A quiet business has been done in bars, and the prices are firm at our quotations. Pig-iron is very dull.

**THE COPPER TRADE.**—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (Feb. 15) write—The market continues quiet. Buyers do not come forward, and prices are a trifle easier for all descriptions. Duplicates of the advices by the Chili Mail, now over due, have been received via America. The quantity of fine copper for England chartered for during the fortnight, from Dec. 17, 1866, to Jan. 2, 1867, was 1930 tons—say, 1080 tons of bars and ingots, and 850 tons of copper in regulus. Besides this, there were 70 tons of bars for France, and about 500 tons of copper in ore and regulus for America. Since the receipt of this news the market has shown signs of weakness. Business is reported in Wallaroo at 84l. 10s., in tough at 81l., and in Chili bars at 76l. on the spot. We have heard no transactions in ores or regulus.

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Contract for Coals and Coke.

**CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.** **THE COMMISSIONERS** for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at Two o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING, at Chatham Dockyard Extension Works, SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF COALS and SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF COKE, for brickmaking. A form of the tender and conditions of contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing. Every tender must be addressed to the secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals and Coke," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £20 per 100 tons for the due performance of the contract. By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities. Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Feb. 4, 1867.

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**TO BE SOLD, cheap, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14 horse power,** double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxford.

**FOR SALE, BY TENDER, BILLIA CONSOLS AND REETH CONSOLIDATED MINES SETTS AND MATERIALS,** situated in the parishes of Towdack and Ury Lelant, in the county of Cornwall, consisting of—ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, nearly new. ONE 22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with 8 ton BOILER, nearly new. ONE 27 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with 8 ton BOILER, lifting 36 heads. About 300 fms. pitwork, 11 to 5 in., and all the necessary materials for working the mine. The lodes are parallel to and adjoining Wheal Reeth, and afford a rare opportunity to capitalists. Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Reeth Consols Mine," should be addressed to Mr. JAMES B. COULSON, Penzance, on or before Saturday, the 16th February next, soon after which the purchaser will have notice thereof. For particulars, apply to Capt. R. BLIGHT, at the mine. Not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender. Dated Penzance, January 9, 1867.

**FOR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 46 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS. ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, only made a short time, and as good as new, with an 11 ton BOILER. A 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with stamps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and sizes.—Application may be made to Mr. W. MATTHEWS, engineer, Tavistock, or can be seen on application to people in charge of the mine.**

**TO COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.** **THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY** are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION OF COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

**ON THE MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF METALLIC MINERALS, OBTAINING GOLD, PRECIOUS STONES, &c., FROM ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.** The Pamphlet just published on the above subject by Mr. JOHN HUNT (late manager of the Pont Pean Silver-lead and Zinc Works, France), with a description of an IMPROVED MACHINE for the SEPARATION OF ORES, METALS, &c., can be obtained on application to the printer, Mr. R. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall, enclosing three postage stamps.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—THE ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS WISHING TO JOIN IN THE MOVEMENT NOW BEING MADE BY THE MANY SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO FORWARD THEIR NAMES TO Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

**WHEEL BASSET CONSOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE,** TWO HUNDRED SHARES in this MINE.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**THE MINERA RAGMAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Minera Ragman Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1867, at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of dissolving the company, and winding the same up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and to appoint a liquidator. By order of the Board of Directors, 3, Temple-row, Wrexham, Feb. 14, 1867. THOMAS HUGHES, Sec.

**NANTY MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be HELD at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March next, at Twelve at noon precisely, when a resolution will be proposed to dissolve the company, and to wind it up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862. By order of the directors, JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers. Dated the 13th day of February, 1867.

**WEST NANTY MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be HELD at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, at Half-past Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, when a resolution will be proposed to dissolve the company, and to wind it up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862. By order of the Directors, JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers. Dated the 13th day of February, 1867.

**ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS** are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c. ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and Its Products," &c.), MOLD, NORTH WALES. Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended. Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

**EDUCATION IN COLLIERY ENGINEERING, MINERAL SURVEYING, &c.**—Mr. M. GILDROY STEWART, M.R., SHELTON HOUSE, WARMBLEY, near BRISTOL, has at present VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS. Terms very moderate.

**NOTICE TO QUARRY INVESTORS.**—Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, SLATE QUARRY INSPECTOR and PRACTICAL ENGINEER (twenty-five years of practical experience), takes this opportunity of informing his friends and public companies generally, that he has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Nantlle Vale, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, to TREMADOC, in the same county. All orders will receive prompt attention. Private shareholders advised. Terms reasonable.

**NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE** (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

**SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES** desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER. THE TURBINE.

**MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST,** have been engaged for fifteen years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable. Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—In another column (page 107) will be found a full reply to the fallacious statements reported to have been made at the meeting of a few shareholders in this company, said to have been held in the Isle of Man last week.

**GOLD MINING IN WALES.**—A discovery has been made in the new mine of Vigna and Clogau, at about the same depth where the rich bunch of ore was found in the old mine, which produced upwards of 30,000l. worth of gold. This ore has been opened upon at the point indicated by Mr. Arthur Dean, the company's manager, some months since; and some idea may be formed of its value, when it is stated that 3 qrs. of ore yielded 63 ozs. of gold.

The tenders of Messrs. Finch and Kelly for the supply of the best rolled bar-iron; of Messrs. Boyle and Sons, Buckley Mountain, for fire-clay; and of Messrs. Lockart and Tozer, for cable iron, have been accepted by the Mersey Dock Board.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—A few weeks ago, while Messrs. J. H. and T. Roberts, of Trevor Quarry, near Ruabon, North Wales, were driving from a shaft, which is already sunk through the Millstone Grit, in their take, in order to dry the quarry, they crossed a very promising vein, which indicates strong lead ore. Copper is also to be seen often in the spar and stones which come out of the vein by crossing it. The shaft is situated within a very short distance of the productive Minera veins, if not among them, which is considered most likely.

| BLACK TIN. |                     |     |    |    |      |               |           |             |
|------------|---------------------|-----|----|----|------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Date.      | Mines.              | Ts. | s. | q. | lbs. | Price p. ton. | Amount.   | Purchasers. |
| Feb. 7     | Mary Hutchins...    | 3   | 0  | 3  | 4    | £52 2 6       | £158 16 4 | —           |
|            | —Peden-and-drea.... | 6   | 9  | 3  | 11   | ..            | 340 13 10 | Carvedras.  |
| 18         | Great So. Tolgus.   | 5   | 1  | 1  | 22   | ..            | 51 10 0   | 261 4 5     |

| LEAD ORES. |                        |        |         |                       |
|------------|------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|
| Date.      | Mines.                 | Tons.  | Amount. | Purchasers.           |
| Feb. 11    | Frongoch .....         | 25     | £12 6 6 | Weston & Collingborn  |
|            | — ditto .....          | 25     | 12 6 6  | Runcorn Co.           |
|            | — ditto .....          | 50     | 12 7 6  | ditto                 |
|            | — East Darren .....    | 65     | 15 15 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Cwmystwith .....     | 60     | 16 3 6  | ditto                 |
| Feb. 14    | Talargoch .....        | 52 1/2 | 13 16 6 | Burry Port Co.        |
|            | — ditto .....          | 50     | 14 1 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — ditto .....          | 80     | 14 1 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — Bryn Gwilog .....    | 45     | 13 11 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Trelogan .....       | 12 1/2 | 13 8 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — ditto .....          | 12 1/2 | 13 8 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Great Rhosomer ..... | 16     | 12 1 6  | ditto                 |
|            | — Farry's .....        | 11 1/2 | 12 12 6 | ditto                 |
|            | — Holywell .....       | 20     | 12 7 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — North Henblas .....  | 20     | 11 8 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — South Pantyne .....  | 12     | 12 5 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — Pool Park .....      | 15     | 13 7 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Bedol-Aar .....      | 6 1/2  | 12 11 0 | ditto                 |
|            | — Pwll Gwen Llan ..... | 20     | 12 13 0 | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — Brynford Hall .....  | 5 1/2  | 12 8 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Pennant .....        | 5      | 11 17 6 | ditto                 |
|            | — Pantyne .....        | 5      | 12 8 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — Summer Hill .....    | 3 1/2  | 15 7 6  | ditto                 |
|            | — ditto .....          | 2 1/2  | 11 8 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Dyfnogwm .....       | 1 1/2  | 14 18 6 | ditto                 |
|            | — Mount Pleasant ..... | 4      | 12 8 6  | A. Eytton.            |
|            | — Wagstaff .....       | 13 1/2 | 12 7 6  | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
|            | — Whitwell .....       | 50     | 12 5 6  | Washington Co.        |

**COPPER ORES.** NO SALE on Thursday last, Feb. 14. Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1477—Marke Valley 440—East Caradon 300—Okel Tor 245—Brookwood 240—Gawton Copper 144—Wheal Friendship 88—Bedford United 76—Prince of Wales 75—Wheal Crebor 65—Sortridge 27.—Total, 3167 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 614—Clifford 423—West Damsel 271—Hallensbeagle 213—Phoenix 189—Great North Down 155—Feock Regulus 114—Powey Consols 112—Wheal Polmar 101—New Treleigh 40—Grambler and St. Aubyn 22—Pembroke 4.—Total, 2158 tons.

## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL** having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1852), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1853), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best service to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—Our attention has been directed to the report of a private meeting of a few shareholders in this company in the Isle of Man, and published in a local paper. These shareholders complain of the management of the mine, and although they have, as we are told, only become shareholders since the last annual meeting, when the whole of the accounts were gone into, they also charge the promoters with having purchased the mine of the official liquidator of the old company, and of having sold it to the new company at a large profit. It is not for us, in this place, to go into the question of management, or into the acts of the promoters, as they will probably be asked elsewhere; but, as Mr. Watson happens to be a director, we wish to refer to one or two portions of the local paper's report, to show how easy it is for persons to fall into mistakes, and to express our regret that the *experte* statements of a private gathering should be thus published to the world. In reference to the sale of the mine and plant by the official liquidators of the old company to the promoters of the new, all we know is that the *exact price paid for it was charged to the new company, and not one penny more.* This was fully stated in the printed prospectus issued on the formation of the company, the said prospectus also stating that the shares were 10s. paid. All the shares of the company were, we are assured, *allotted at par.* That they afterwards went to a high premium through circumstances to be mentioned hereafter, has nothing to do with the question. The shares in many companies go to high premiums, even before any allotment takes place at all.

But the shareholders in the Isle of Man, who certainly did not purchase at the original premium, in order to impute an enormous profit was obtained, point to the large allotments made to certain individuals—as many as 1000 and 200 each—and say that many such persons have nearly, if not quite, *sold out*—with this, again, we have nothing to do. We answer for ourselves, and state we applied for 625 shares, and had them allotted to us. Of these 625 half, or 312 shares, were forfeited who had them at par (10s. per share), and beyond the 312 shares retained for ourselves we had no interest, directly or indirectly, or any profit or advantage from the company in any shape or form, beyond being appointed a director, entitling one to the *fifth part of 1000 a-year.* Yet among the original allottees brought forward by one of the speakers at the private meeting, Mr. Watson's name appears as having had "625 shares allotted to him, and of which he only now holds 300," and it is more than insinuated that the numbers allotted to each name were only those for which the parties signed the Articles of Association, and that they had in reality more. We only know we had not, and do not believe anyone else had. We took 312 shares originally, believing it to be a first-class speculation, and we believe so still. In reference to the premium the shares afterwards sold for, we may observe, first—that a short time before, the Great Laxey Mine had been sold to a London limited company for 50,000l., or 4l. per share, and had, through the discovery in a side vein, which has since been paying 30,000l. a year profit, risen in a few months to 18l. per share, or 14l. per share premium. Now, the shareholders in the new Great North Laxey Mining Company were told by the manager of the Great Laxey Mining Company that this rich side vein was the same as the hole cut in Great North Laxey, the adjoining mine, and that in Great North Laxey it was quite as promising for the depth as it ever had been in Great Laxey, and that only greater depth was required to make Great North Laxey a splendid prize. Capt. Rowe was also asked whether, under such circumstances, he thought the shares might be worth 5l. each, and he thought they would be worth more; and added, "every one who buys now at 3l. per share will make more money than those who sell." Upon this some of the shareholders got rather excited, and refused to sell at any price at all, and the market price was made 2½, 3—that is to say, the dealers in them offered to buy at 2½ (or 2 prem.), and sell at 3l. This is the only possible foundation for the charge against the promoters of making the large profit named through the purchase of the mine; and to show its utter incorrectness we may add that the directors alone still hold upwards of 1800 shares, and of the others allotted to dealers and large holders in the old company we do not suppose 1-5th were ever sold at 3l., though we know many bought at 2½, and 2l. But it may be said, what were the official liquidators of the old company about in selling such a property for so small a sum? The answer may possibly be, that having advertised it in the *Times* and other papers they had no alternative but to sell it to the highest bidder; and it may also be stated that they had only the far end of a lease to sell, whereas the present company obtained a fresh grant for 21 years from the Crown.

If the shareholders consider that the mine will be better looked after by having one or two directors in the Isle of Man, we should think there can be no possible objection to them, and we will, for one, make way for such an arrangement, having the good of the mine alone at heart; but when people complain of the price of shares being put down, through bad management, let them ask themselves whether the price has not rather been brought down by the same system that has also for many months been brought to bear (for personal motives) against the management of Great Laxey, and which has reduced the value of that splendid property 100,000l. in the market! If, as we firmly believe, we have a fine property in Great North Laxey, let us work it fairly and honestly together, and not by useless and angry recrimination and dissensions attempt to destroy public confidence in it.

"X. Y. Z."—It was our particular wish that everything which took place at the meeting should appear in the Journal.

"R. S."—Sell 2, 4, and 6 when you can get out without loss.

**MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E.**, having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Share sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Offices, 3, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

**MR. JOHN HOSKING, MINING ENGINEER**, (Late of Ashburton, Devon).

Mr. Hosking, having had 20 years' practical experience, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS MINE SURVEYOR, VALUER OF MINING MACHINERY, or to INSPECT any MINING PROPERTY, either at home or abroad. Terms of publication.—14, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

**JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.** CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and WATERWORKS COMPANIES to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of almost every description of CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, at low rates. Plans, estimates, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.

**CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL**, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Offers promptly attended to.

**ROBERT LIBBY AND SON,** MINE AND SHARE DEALERS, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

**THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS.** Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares. Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Mazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

**MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.** ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 449, STRAND, LONDON, W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

## GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.

This company was formed, with a capital of £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each, first issue 2500 shares (which were all taken up a little more than twelve months ago), for the purpose of developing a very valuable mining set, in close proximity to the Great Laxey Mines.

The setts held by them, under lease from the Crown, are very extensive, comprising nearly 2000 acres, on which, it is stated by practical mining engineers, there will ultimately be three excellent mines. The company has proved the setts in parts by adit levels, both of which have produced good lead and copper ore. One feature of advantage is that the mine can be drained to a great depth by adit levels, without the aid of machinery; and, judging from what has already been produced, the directors believe that it will become a very profitable investment to the shareholders. Both Captain John Trewin, the resident agent, and Capt. John Kitto (who is a large shareholder), confidently assert that it will soon become a lasting dividend-paying mine; in fact, Capt. Kitto (under whose joint management the Great Laxey was brought to the proud position it has occupied amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the kingdom for some time past, having yielded to the original shareholders about 50 per cent. per annum in dividends alone, besides increasing the value of the shares about 500 per cent. in eighteen months) expresses his surprise at both the quality and quantity of ore obtained in this mine at so shallow a depth, and his confidence in its ultimate success. He also states that both quality and quantity are equal to the Great Laxey, at a much greater depth.

The chief operations have been on the Ballaglass part of the sett, where there is an engine-shaft sunk about 22 fathoms. At 10 fathoms a level has been driven north and south, and in this level there is a body of blende, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, which it is stated will pay for stoping. All the efforts have of late been concentrated on the erection of a 40-ft. water-wheel, which it is expected will be completed and at work by the end of this month. Immediately on the completion of the wheel, Capt. Trewin states that he can commence to raise ore, which will very soon place the mine in a very proud position.

The directors have decided at the present time only to issue 1000 of the reserved shares, feeling confident that the remaining 1500 shares will realise a good premium when the mine is a little further developed, and the present issue of 1000 shares will enable them so far to develop the property as to place it in a dividend-paying position.

The shares will be issued subject to the following conditions:—10s. to be paid on application, 20s. on allotment, 20s. in three months after allotment, and 20s. in six months. They will then be equal to the first issue in regard to calls, as £3 10s. has been called up on them.

Application to be made to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester, where prospectuses and copies of the shares can be seen.

It will be necessary that immediate application should be made as some portions are already taken up, and the list will only remain open a few days. Should no allotment be made the deposit-money will at once be returned.

## BLACK CRAIG CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,000, in 3072 shares of £5 each, marked A, fully paid up, and £1 to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, £1 in four months, £1 in eight months, and £1 in twelve months after allotment, leaving shareholders without further liability. The holders of B shares to be paid 10 per cent. out of profits before the holders of A shares are to receive any dividend; the holders of B shares may be paid off by the holders of A shares at the rate of £10 for each £5 share, by giving the holders of B shares six months notice of their intention to do so.

**DIRECTORS.**  
R. B. MICHELL, Esq., Manchester.  
JAMES WESTON, Esq., Sheffield.  
THOMAS FIELD, Esq., Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street.  
Two other directors to be appointed at the first meeting of shareholders.  
**BANKERS.**—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.  
**SECRETARY.**—T. P. Scrivener, Esq., 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.  
**AUDITOR.**—Daniel Betts, Esq., Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn.  
**CONSULTING AGENT.**—Capt. Arthur Waters.  
**AGENT AT THE MINE.**—Capt. John Smitham.  
**OFFICES.**—40, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
This company has been formed for the purpose of extending the workings under a course of ore discovered in the 45 ft. level, and for developing the West Black Craig Mine, by the issue of 1000 B shares, and it is believed that the whole of the £5000 additional capital will not be required to be expended, before the mine will be making considerable profits. The sett is very extensive, and is here a term of 31 years, from 1st May, 1857, at 1-16th royalty, and is traversed by several adits, the level of which only have been worked out, and have produced enormous quantities of lead, copper, and blende ores. The mines are situated within a mile of the port and railway station of Painsley, from whence supplies of coals and materials are obtained, and the ores forwarded to the smelting-works. From the size, nature, and character of the lodes, and their great productiveness at such a shallow depth, and the economy with which they can be worked (coals, for instance, being 8d. per ton delivered), it may fairly be said to offer advantages for the outlay of so comparatively small a capital that are seldom met with. The report of Captain Arthur Waters, Captain John Smitham, the late Capt. Stephen Eddy, Mr. George Henwood, and other practical mining agents, fully justify the belief that large quantities of ore will be produced by sinking deeper.

Prospectuses, plans of the mines, and forms of application for shares, may be had at the offices of the company.

## CARNARVON AND BANGOR SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposited share on application, £2 on allotment.

No call will exceed £1, or be made at intervals of less than two months.

**DIRECTORS.**  
JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., (Chairman of the British Slate Company).  
WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., (Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company).  
THOMAS PARLEY, Esq., London and Liverpool.  
HENRY EDEN SULLIVAN, Esq., (Director of the British Slate Company).  
WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Architect, 66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
JOHN KIRKHAM, Esq., Esq., (Director of the County and General Gas Co.).  
**BANKERS.**—The Consolidated Bank (Limited), Threadneedle-street, London; Charing-cross, S.W.; and 46, Pall-mall, Manchester.  
**BROKER.**—John Inchbald, Esq., 2, Copthall-court, and Stock Exchange, London.  
**SECRETARY (pro tem).**—T. T. Jennings, Esq.  
**OFFICES.**—5 and 6, SHERBORNE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the celebrated Taly-

san Slate Quarries, situated in Nantlle Vale, Carnarvon, as also other slate quarries in North Wales.

The property is about 70 acres in extent, and is held under a lease for 21 years, renewable for a further period of 21 years. The company have also the option to purchase the freehold of the estate within five years, should it be deemed desirable. There are seven large quarries fully opened on the estate, and several hundred thousand tons of slate have been made therefrom.

The slate rock is of the finest quality, and is of the colour and quality known as Bangor slates, being on the same veins as those running through the Penryn and Asherton Smith's Quarries.

The property is fitted up throughout with the most extensive plant and machinery for working purposes, including steam-engines, water-wheels, water-balances, inclines, stores and materials of every description.

There are also a large number of buildings and cottages for workpeople on the property, with a residence for manager, &c.; the rentals for these alone are upwards of £200 per annum.

The demand for slates has been steadily increasing for several years, and consequently there has been very considerable increase in the prices of the slates. A still further rise in the price of slates and of slates has taken place this month, and the demand is still far in advance of the supply.

The works are now being carried on, and all shares applied for will be allotted according to priority of application.

A plan of the estate and quarries is annexed to the prospectus, as also reports from the most eminent authorities on slate quarries, copies of which can be had, with forms of application for shares, from the bankers, broker, or secretary of the company.

Reports and extracts from reports enclosed from Griffith Ellis, Esq. (manager of the Taly-san Slate Quarries); John Francis, Esq., Jun. (manager of the quarries of Lord Penryn); Thomas Parley, Esq. (manager and lessee of the Royal Bangor Slate Quarries); Evan Williams, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stocks, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

**BANKERS:** Consolidated Bank, and Metropolitan Bank (Limited).

## GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors"

for the present month contains a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies, showing the depreciation in value during the last twelve months; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies up to Tuesday, the 12th inst. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; Investments—Domestic and Foreign; Gold and Silver Mines; with special observations on Frontino and Bolivia, and Chontales Gold Mines; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies. 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Feb. 1867.

## BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MR. MICHAEL HENRY,

Memb. Soc. Arts. Assoc. Esq., Engineer, and author of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the "Defence of the Patent Law."

PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.

Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.

Translations of Catalogues, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street.

## COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

**THE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE**, being anxious to ENCOURAGE the DEVELOPMENT of

## COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY,

Have determined to offer—

THREE PRIZES—viz., £500, £200, AND £100,

For the FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD BEST MACHINE respectively, which, in the opinion of the Committee appointed for that purpose, shall be most suitable for the requirements of the trade; and the inventor of which shall comply with the regulations laid down by the Committee.

A copy of the regulations, and further particulars, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

All competitors must furnish the machines intended for trial, in Lancashire, not later than the 1st November, 1867.

MASKELL WM. PEACE, Wigan, Law Clerk to the Association.

February 11, 1867.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, AND THEIR RECONSTRUCTION.**—Is a shareholder in a liquidated joint-stock company obliged to join another company formed out of it, unless he dissents verbally or in writing? Is silence, without an application for new shares, held to be an assent? How can a dissident recover the value of his shares.—C. H.

[If a company have been reconstituted in accordance with the terms of a special resolution, such resolution would, probably, bind the shareholder, not expressly dissenting, to take shares in the reconstructed company. If there were any liabilities in the old company, the shareholder's liability would certainly not cease until they had been liquidated. A dissident would have to negotiate with the liquidator to effect his separation from the company; and in case of being unable to arrange out of court, could proceed in Chancery.]

**WEST BASSET v. SOUTH FRANCES.**—Mr. Buckley is not correct in heading his letter "South Frances v. West Basset." It should be the contrary. Mr. Buckley says there were 16 shareholders present at the special meeting, at which there was no division. It does not follow that 6 out of 16 might not have been dissentients. The total number of shareholders is stated to be 100. I entertain the opinion that one of the above names must have recourse to continuous and heavy calls, and that payment of calls made for law charges could not be enforced in the Stannary Court on dissenting shareholders.—AN OUT-ADVENTURER.

**NEW TAMAR.**—Will anyone acquainted with the district in which the above-named mine is supposed to be situated inform me where this property really is? Of course, the credulous—of whom I am not one—would confoundly conclude the name would indicate its position, that it was in close proximity to the well-known Tamar Mines. But the incredulous—of whom I am one—naturally enough, ask—Is it?—MISANTHROPE.

**SLATE QUARRYING AND GOLD MINING.**—Being lately in Merionethshire, in the neighbourhood in which gold mining was carried on so energetically a few years ago, my attention was drawn to a specimen of slate-rock, exhibiting the finest cleavage I ever witnessed. The piece I saw was very appropriately called a slate "Book," being a piece of stone 1 in. wide split into 24 pieces. I am told this is equal to the Festiniog Quarries, which are celebrated over the whole world for the excellence of their cleavage. The quarry from which the slate "Book" came is situated at the foot of Cadair Idris, one of the highest mountains in the Principality; it is called the "Crown Quarry," and is now being opened by a London company. I understand that very little capital has been expended upon the property, but as the over-burden is very small, and the rock lying in a favourable position for working purposes, several thousand slates are at bank. Gold mining having been abandoned, at least for a time, the inhabitants look forward with considerable anxiety for the development of the slate properties in the neighbourhood; the success of the Crown Quarry, therefore, is a source of great satisfaction, as it will not only employ labour, and circulate money, but also prove the resources of the locality, and give confidence to English capitalists to embark in similar schemes.—A VISITOR: Feb. 14.

**SHARE DEALING.**—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

A great pressure on our space compels us to again postpone Mr. Gunther's paper "On Mineral Deposits in North-Eastern Brazil;" communications from several other Correspondents are unavoidably deferred from the same cause.

\* The TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME of the MINING JOURNAL was published, as a SUPPLEMENT SHEET, with the Journal of Jan. 26. The Supplement also contains the conclusion of the Paper on the Development of the Iron Trade, read by Mr. Jas. Robertson at the London Association of Foremen Engineers; the Proceedings of the Society of Engineers; and the inaugural meeting of the Incorporated Association of Mine Agents of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.

THE MINING JOURNAL,  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

The adventure known as the CRENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY (Limited) has at length obtained an introduction to, and found a resting place in, the Court of Chancery. It received the attention of that Court on an appeal to the Lords Justices from an order made by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court for winding-up the company compulsorily under the Companies Act, 1862. The facts appeared to be that the company, on Sept. 5 last, passed resolutions and appointed liquidators for the voluntary arrangement of its affairs. That soon afterwards such difficulties arose as induced the company on the 8th of the following month of October to present a petition to the Stannaries Court praying that the above-mentioned voluntary winding-up might be continued, subject to the supervision of the last-mentioned Court. This petition was supported by nearly all the shareholders and creditors of the company; but on the same day was presented a hostile petition by Messrs. WILLIAMS, bankers, of Truro, who were creditors for 6000l., praying for a compulsory winding-up by the Court itself. Both these petitions were heard before the learned Vice-Warden, when it was urged that a compulsory winding-up was not only dilatory, but most expensive; that the company's assets were more than sufficient to satisfy all its liabilities; that all the company's shareholders, and nearly all the creditors, except Messrs. WILLIAMS, the hostile petitioners, favoured the company's petition; that 5s. in 1l. had been already paid to all the creditors, except Messrs. WILLIAMS, who had refused it when tendered, and that there were funds now in hand sufficient to pay another 5s. in 1l. Notwithstanding the above, the Vice-Warden, in the exercise of his discretion, ordered the compulsory winding-up of the company, against which the present appeal was entered.

After the argument of the appeal before the Lords Justices, when the same arguments were resorted to as those which were had before the Vice-Warden, they dismissed it with costs, and said that it did not seem to them that the order of the Vice-Warden was in any way erroneous, or that any case had been made to induce this Court to reverse his order. It was clear that the resolutions which had been passed for a voluntary winding-up were intended to be carried out by means of a sale of the company's property to a new company, which was to be formed of the same persons. The liquidators appointed were six of the directors of the company and an independent person, who, it was said, was appointed for the protection of creditors. But it was impossible to say that under such a scheme due attention could be, or was likely to be, paid to the interests of creditors. It was thereupon contended that all might be set right by making the Court's order conditional upon the appointment of liquidators more favourable to the creditors. But the consequence of so doing would be that a special application would have to be made to the Court on every appointment of a liquidator; and it would, no doubt, be much more to the advantage of the creditors that everything should be done immediately under the direction of the Court than that these special applications should be made. It was also urged that the shareholders would be injured if a forced sale of the property of the company were made; but if the shareholders choose to pay up their calls and discharge the liabilities of the company, the property would be theirs, to deal with as they pleased. Moreover, the Act provided that the business of the company might be carried on, if such a course should appear advisable, for the benefit of the creditors as well as the shareholders.

We concur in the view so expressed by the Court of Appeal, for,

although it may seem hard to the shareholders to have a compulsory winding-up thrust upon them, yet, on consideration, everyone must feel that it was through their default that the creditors were in a disagreeable position, and were enabled to invoke the aid of the Stannaries Court. Under all the circumstances, justice has been satisfied by the learned Vice-Warden's order, affirmed as it has been by the decree of the Lords Justices.

#### CONDENSED PEAT FUEL.

The subjoined report refers to a series of important experiments made by Messrs. Field (Chandos Chambers, Adelphi), with peat condensed by Prof. Wolfram's patented process. The experiments were made in the presence of several gentlemen interested in the subject, and among others there were present Prof. Wolfram, Dr. Lampriere, and Messrs. Bindley, Coote, Wise, &c. As this is a question in which the readers of the *Mining Journal* are specially interested, the report of Messrs. Field is published in extenso:—

"We hereby certify that we have tested a quantity of peat prepared by Messrs. Wolfram and Co.'s patent process, on conditions and with the results hereinafter mentioned, the objects of the experiments being to demonstrate the practicability of employing for steaming purposes even very inferior peat, when prepared according to Messrs. Wolfram and Co.'s patent process, by which it can be produced in a marketable form at a moderate cost. Our experiments were conducted with a Lancashire boiler 20 ft. long by 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, the diameter of each flue being 2 ft. 6 in., and the total fire-grate surface being 40 square feet. The blocks of peat were packed in sacks each containing 1½ cwt. of the fuel in question. The experiments were commenced at half-past eleven o'clock A.M., and lasted till eight o'clock P.M., thus covering a period of eight hours, during which time 18 sacks or 27½ cwt. of peat was consumed, and 1284 gallons of water evaporated. As the boiler is kept in constant work day and night, a coal fire was burning at the time of commencing the experiments with the peat, but due allowance has been made in this respect by considering the experiments as having terminated at a time when the peat fires were similar in condition to that of the coal fires at the time of commencing the experiments, thus giving no unfair advantage in favour of the peat. The level of the water in the boiler was carefully noted at the commencement of the experiments, and was at the same height on their conclusion. The quantity of water evaporated was accurately measured in a tank from which the boiler was supplied, the water fed to the boiler being cold. The blocks of peat were exceedingly sound, and by reason of the peculiar process adopted in their preparation they are very portable, not having the slightest tendency to crumble in transit, which we deem an important feature, while we may add that they produce a most excellent quality of steam, and in some respects superior to a coal fire, notwithstanding the fact that the blocks used on the present occasion were prepared from peat of very inferior quality taken from the upper stratum, and not from the lower stratum, which latter would be selected as steam fuel, and would undoubtedly give very much better results. The boiler was performing its regular work while the experiments were being conducted, during the whole of which time an abundant supply of steam was steadily maintained. The evaporation, as will be seen, is below that of coal, but taking into consideration the enormous available quantity of peat in many districts, combined with the very low price at which it can apparently be prepared by the patent process, and also bearing in mind that the peat tested on the present occasion was, as before stated, of very inferior quality, we consider that the patent prepared peat possesses important properties, which bid fair to bring it largely into use."

Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, Feb. 8.

EDWARD FIELD.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The putting in vigour of the decision of the Charleroi Committee of Forgemasters has been attended with some regrettable facts. The workmen concerned have gone on strike, and have displayed their discontent with a violence which has never before been seen in Belgium. We need scarcely recall circumstances with which the public has been made familiar through the medium of the daily journals, which have recorded the sad fact that it is by fire, pillage, and assassination that the workmen have spoken out against the decisions of their employers. Belgian metallurgical industry has been passing through a crisis, the first victims of which have been the employers of labour; the consequences of this state of affairs have reacted on the workpeople, but the violent complaints of the latter in no respect whatever change the position of affairs; they simply constitute a public calamity, the results of which can only complicate the present situation. To give way to the mutiny of the workpeople would be to encourage them to recommence similar disorderly proceedings on some future occasion. The effect would be, besides, to prolong the present languishing state of metallurgy, while it is believed that the application of the measures adopted by the forgemasters can only exert a favourable influence on the present state of affairs. In spite of the recent tumults, the masters are carrying out in some parts of Belgium a reduction of 8 per cent. The rolling-mill of M. de Dorlodot, at Acoz, has resumed operations. The state of the market remains the same; the business transacted has been confined to the supply of current requirements, and has been of comparatively small importance. The depression appears likely to be prolonged. In spite of all the efforts made by industrialists. At Liège the rolling-mills producing merchants' irons have a small current of orders. First class, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are quoted respectively at 64, 12s., 7s. 4s., and 7s. 16s. per ton; in the case of contracts of a certain importance reductions would, however, be made from these rates. Plates for construction purposes are quoted at 81, 8s.; boiler-plates, at 94, 4s.; and superior plates, at 12s. 8s. per ton. These rates are, however, almost entirely nominal, no business being done. The stock of pig is considerable, and does not diminish, but if the present state of affairs is still maintained there appears little reason to doubt that some furnaces will be put out of blast, as English pig continues to be offered on terms to which the forgemasters of the Liège basin cannot descend without loss. Pig made from scoria is quoted at 21, 14s. per ton; white hard iron pig, at 31, 3s. per ton; grey pig, at 21, 8s. per ton; and casting-iron pig, at 31, 16s. per ton. As regards railway plant, the situation is not better, and with the exception of some houses, which are executing old orders, work is generally wanted; some houses have discharged a number of their workpeople. The John Cockerill Company, at Seraing, is paying a dividend for 1865-6 of 21, per cent. share. The Courcelles Nord Colliery Company commenced the payment yesterday of a dividend of 21, per cent. share, on account, in respect of the exercise 1866. The Haut-Fenn Colliery Company is paying a dividend for the exercise 1866 at the rate of 2 per cent. Meetings are announced as follows:—Frieu-Kaiken Colliery Company, Feb. 19, at Molenbeek-St. Jean; English General Railway Plant Colliery Company, Feb. 21, at Molenbeek-St. Jean; Andenne Metallurgical Company, Feb. 23, at Andenne; Quaregnon United Collieries Company, Feb. 28, at Quaregnon.

There is no material change to note in the French iron trade. Great works which are being carried out in France, Algeria, &c., induce hopes that there will be a fair consumption of French metallurgical products during the current year. The Commentry and Fourchambault Collieries Company have decided to open a new bed of coal in its Morvieux Mine. Meetings are announced as follows:—Carvin Colliery Company, Feb. 17, at Carvin (Pas-de-Calais); Manosque Mines and Ironworks Company, Feb. 19, at Paris; Haute-Loire Metallurgical Mines Company, Feb. 28, at Yssingaux.

The strike which has just troubled Belgian metallurgical industry has extended itself to the collieries in the basins of Charleroi and the Centre. The strike is, nevertheless, not general, and although it has manifested itself with great impetuosity, it may be hoped that it will not be of long duration; many miners have already returned to their work. The working of the basins in question have no motive for discontent, their wages having been sensibly advanced for some time past. Business has been much more quiet than in preceding weeks, and it is doubtful whether prices will long maintain themselves at the point which they have attained. In the Liège basin offers have been made at a reduction for important contracts. Colliery owners are preparing to carry out during the dead season, which is commencing, numerous preparatory works, which will have the effect of temporarily reducing the extraction at several points, but as the stock is generally full, the fall which is expected in the position of the collieries will not be of great importance. In the Charleroi basin the attitude of affairs is the same, but the position of the collieries has been complicated by the strike; although prices are maintained for the present, it is expected that they will give way. The deliveries by railway have been below the extraction in the basin of the Couchant de Mons, so that some stocks are formed in certain localities; the circumstance has exerted, however, no influence on prices, which are firmer than in other parts of Belgium. Washed coke has made 17, 4s. per ton; and unwashed ditto 11, 6d. per ton. The imports of coal into Belgium during 1866 amounted to 178,000 tons, as compared with 74,000 tons in 1865, and 65,000 tons in 1864. The exports of coal from Belgium, which amounted in 1864 to 3,300,000 tons and in 1865 to 3,500,000 tons, attained in 1866 a total of 3,900,000 tons. France absorbed almost the whole of these exports.

The sales of copper effected on the Havre market have been of some importance; 90 tons of disposable Chilean have been sold at 77½ to 77½ 10s. per ton. The present price is 78½ per ton, on which terms holders do not appear very anxious to realise; for future delivery 20 tons have been changed hands for the end of March at 79½ per ton. Affairs have been moderate at Paris. English has made 82½; Chilean, 78½ to 78½ 10s.; and Corocoro mineral, 81½ per ton. There has been but little movement on the Marseilles market, with the exception of copper in small lots, which has been in more demand; there have been no changes in prices. At Hamburg holders, without seeking to raise their pretensions, do not make concessions on present prices. Stettin has remained without change. Sensible fluctuations have taken place in tin on the Dutch markets during the last few days. Thus Banca, which closed quietly a fortnight since at 51½ fls., has regained a quotation of 52½ fls., at which price 100 blocks have been changed hands. The sale has also been noted of 100 blocks at 51½ fls., 200 blocks at 52 fls., and 500 blocks at 52½ fls. At the last dates the article had again become a little more quiet. The deliveries on the Dutch markets amounted in January to 10,900 blocks, as compared with 11,950 blocks in Jan., 1866, and 4230 blocks in Jan., 1865. The stock on schedules Jan. 31, 1867, was 120,209 blocks, as compared with 84,909 blocks Jan. 31, 1866, and 62,677 blocks Jan. 31, 1865. The unsold stock of the Society of Commerce Jan. 31, 1867, was 72,300 blocks, as compared with 125,533 blocks Jan. 31, 1866, and 508,598 blocks Jan. 31, 1865. The sale is mentioned at Havre of a lot of 461 ingots of Straits tin at 90½ and 91½ per ton, Paris conditions. The article remains quiet at Paris, with a moderate demand. Banca has made 92½. Straits 90½, and English 87½ per ton. At Marseilles tin has risen 4s. to 8s. per ton. On the Cologne and Berlin markets tin has been very well sustained; at Hamburg, on the other hand, the article has been less sought after, and has given way in price. There is no animation in the lead markets; transactions are as insignificant as formerly, and scarcely exceed the daily requirements of consumption. The prices formerly given are generally supported, but are considered as nominal on most of the markets, as for lots of some importance holders would readily make

concessions. The advices received with regard to zinc from the regulating markets indicate a relatively satisfactory state of affairs, although there has been less activity in transactions. The Breslau market has remained quiet, but it is hoped that as soon as the navigation is regularly re-established more activity will prevail. At Hamburg there has been but little business, but prices are firmly sustained. The Paris market remains quiet, there being but little activity in the demand; rough Silesian has made 23½ 4s., and zinc from other sources 23½ per ton.

What pre-occupies Prussian industrialists most just now is the great insufficiency of railway plant, an insufficiency which has occupied the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. There appears to be little doubt that in districts in which the traffic is so considerable as Lower Silesia and the Bas-Rhin the want of plant is a veritable calamity. Reiterated complaints have been made on this subject, but have hitherto not been attended with any result. Some lines—and among them the Cologne and Minden and the Berg and Mark—have taken the initiative in regard to an increase of plant; but what are augmentations of detail in presence of the great development which industry has taken for some years in this part of Europe? Thus, in 1845 the value of the coal extracted in Prussia was only 900,000 tons, while in 1865 it attained an aggregate of 4,500,000, for a total of 18,500,000 tons of coal extracted from 2581 collieries. If we take account of the production of 1421 ironworks, which amounted to 3,300,000 tons, the justice of the complaints made by local industry will be fully appreciated. In 1865 it is stated that the goods wagons of the Berg and Mark ran 5,930,000 miles on other lines, while the wagons of other companies ran only 2,830,000 miles on the Berg and Mark, showing a difference of 3,100,000 miles in favour of the trucks of the Berg and Mark. The cause of this great difference is the want of plant on the lines of Westphalia, Hanover, and Hesse; and the difficulties from which industry suffers can only be remedied by the adoption of general measures.

**COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—PRIZES OF £800 FOR THE BEST MACHINES.**—With a view to encourage the development of coal-cutting by machinery, the Association of the Colliery Proprietors of South Lancashire and Cheshire have decided to offer three very handsome prizes to the inventors of the best machines for the purpose. The machines submitted for competition are to be supplied not later than Nov. 1, and they will then be practically tested in the collieries before a committee appointed by the association for that purpose. The committee will by this means ascertain which machines are most suitable to the requirements of the trade, and prizes of 5000, 2000, and 1000, respectively will be awarded to the three best. That the existence of a practically useful machine will place the coal-owners in such a position that they will be less at the mercy of their workmen is beyond question; but it does not by any means follow that the introduction of machinery will be injurious to the workman, unless he himself makes it so. The value of such a certificate as the winning of even the lowest of the three prizes would be, as to the merit of a machine, beyond estimation, the association being composed exclusively of gentlemen, whose reputation for integrity and honour is universal, and whose practical knowledge is acquired from their habitual occupation being the actual management of the collieries in which they are interested. A better opportunity for obtaining an indisputable proof of the practical value of an invention has seldom, if ever, been offered to inventors. The advertisement offering the prizes will be found in another column, and the regulations, &c., for competing will be published in next week's Journal.

**ECONOMIC GENERATION OF STEAM.**—An improved steam-boiler has recently been invented by Mr. THOMAS HOLT, of Trieste, Austria, which consists in the arrangement of a number of rectangular or other shaped spaces around the central flue, or flues, and in direct connection with the furnaces, increasing the effective heating surface to nearly three times that of the best boilers yet made. These spaces, or discs, being formed of straight plates, joined to the longitudinal tubes, or flues, passing through the boiler insure a direct and efficient draught, thus promoting the mixture and combustion of the gases, and giving a greatly increased evaporation; especially as no through stays are used in the water spaces over the fire, all possible chance of leakage being thus done away with. From the much larger extent of heating surface, no forcing of the fires will be necessary, and as each part of the boiler evaporates an equal amount of water, there can be none of that destructive wear and tear as in the boilers of the present construction. The internal parts of the boiler are made by machinery, and being thus necessarily duplicates of each other will greatly facilitate repairs when such become necessary. The invention is also applicable to locomotive and all other description of boilers.

**MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.**—In last week's Journal we commented at some length on the position of the mining industry of the country, as respects capital invested and dividends paid, and in another article drew attention to the necessity and advantage of working what are commonly termed "poor ores," so that all mines might be made profitable. We have now further to allude to the latter subject, which is one of so much importance, by stating that the Alderley Edge Company have declared a dividend of 5s. per share for the last three months of 1866, which, upon 10½ shares, the amount paid is, of course, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum. Alderley Edge is essentially a mine of poor ores, and the average yield is not above 1½ per cent., yet the system of treatment is such that this division of clear profits is made periodically, and they have returned to the proprietary no less than 8½, 12s. 8d. per share on 10½ paid. This is a case in point, and a most encouraging one—an example which, we trust, other associations will follow, and so produce profit where hitherto there has only been expenditure and disappointment. At the Rio Tinto Mines, in Spain, we know that special attention was paid to the "small" and sulphates formed by the decomposition of the mineral, which were treated by cementation, and in eight years no less than 1830 tons of copper were produced, or about 250 tons per annum. Various other instances may be adduced, tending to the same end, but the company which is in course of formation for this purpose, as previously explained, will show the advantage to be derived to the shareholders, and that it is practicable to make all mines remunerative where even poor ores alone exist.

**BRITISH MINES.**—The mines of England were assessed, for income tax purposes, at 2,657,975, in 1855-6, at 2,694,461, in 1856-7, at 3,485,150, in 1857-8, at 3,548,923, in 1858-9, at 3,658,517, in 1859-60, at 3,802,201, in 1860-1, at 3,906,473, in 1861-2, at 3,987,395, in 1862-3, at 4,046,527, in 1863-4, and at 4,276,507, in 1864-5. So much for English mines. The mines of Scotland were assessed, for similar purposes, at 328,089, in 1855-6, at 311,583, in 1856-7, at 337,219, in 1857-8, at 356,938, in 1858-9, at 393,290, in 1859-60, at 450,225, in 1861-2, at 444,832, in 1862-3, at 469,310, in 1863-4, and at 466,839, in 1864-5. The mines of Ireland were assessed, in 1861-2, at 79,412, in 1862-3, at 83,471, in 1863-4, at 55,949, and in 1864-5, at 85,983. The mines of the United Kingdom were thus assessed, in 1855-6, at 2,986,064, in 1856-7, at 3,006,044, in 1857-8, at 3,822,369, in 1858-9, at 3,886,352, in 1859-60, at 4,015,455, in 1860-1, at 4,195,491, in 1861-2, at 4,436,110, in 1862-3, at 4,515,698, in 1863-4, at 4,571,786, and in 1864-5, at 4,829,389. The figures for the first six years, it will be seen, refer to Great Britain only.

**RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.**—It is announced that the whole length of the Dunaburg and Witepsk Railway is now complete, the contractors, Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Co., having finished their work more than a year sooner than stipulated in the conditions; and while the cost of the line itself will be less than estimated. This is altogether most important, and will give great encouragement in getting the necessary funds for the new project, now to be introduced, the Witepsk and Orel, which, in fact, is a continuation of the former, and will carry railway accommodation about 330 miles still further, and into the mineral districts of Russia. The original concession of this extension was granted to Mr. Hammond, who transferred his privileges to Sir Morton Peto; therefore it is only reasonable to suppose that the same enterprising contractors will have the control of the works, and the result, it is to be hoped, will be same as that which has attended the Dunaburg and Witepsk. The Government of Russia guarantees 5 per cent. on 6,582,500, which will be more than sufficient for the construction of the whole length, or about 20,000, per mile. There is a proposition under discussion, we hear, for the amalgamation of the two projects, or rather the transfer of the line now to be made to the company which has completed the first; but some rather vexatious lawsuits are spoken of, which, if we are correctly informed, do not do credit to persons interested with the concessionaires, as the object, it is stated, is to avoid fulfilment of small obligations which were entered into with persons primarily associated with the project, who were instrumental in bringing it into vitality, and placing the objectors in the beneficial position they now occupy. It

is remarkable that such trifling things should be allowed to impede, or in any way compromise, the status of an undertaking which involves the expenditure of 6½ millions sterling, and which must leave ample margin for the proper and just remuneration of all parties.

#### GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

It is with much regret that we have to allude to the insertion in last week's *Mining Journal* of a report of a meeting of a few shareholders in the above company, said to have been held in the Isle of Man. We have since had an opportunity of ascertaining the facts of the case, and are convinced that the statements and charges made are unjustifiable and unfounded.

It is evident that the parties who called that meeting had no intention to be impartial, for they sent no invitation to attend to some of the largest and more influential local shareholders, such as the Chairman and the secretary of the Great Laxey Company, nor to Capt. Rowe, also a large holder, and who could at once have replied to and explained any misstatements made. This shows the intentional exclusive character of the meeting, and the hostile spirit which actuated those who encouraged it. It proves that there was a premeditated desire to promulgate certain statements and publish them extensively, before any answer could appear to them.

Again, if these parties felt so strongly as to the management of the mine, how is it that they became shareholders? We are informed that all of them have joined the company only since the last general meeting, more than a year after its formation, while from living on the spot they had special knowledge as to the efficiency of the management, and probably knew as much of the history of the mine as they do now. But one of the leaders at the late meeting stated that it was the fall in the price of the shares since they had purchased which had led them to enquire into the management. Firstly, are the shares of this company to be exempt from the general unprecedented depression of the last eight months? But it so happens, we believe, that the rise in the price of shares at the time alluded to was caused by a report from one of the agents, now selected by these very persons, in which he said that the lode at the shaft was improved to 6 tons of lead per fm., or double what it was valued at by Capt. Rowe, but which opinion was neither confirmed by that of others nor by results. It was then that most of those now expressing dissatisfaction bought their shares, and surely they would scarcely have done so if the agent alluded to had stated the same views of the management as he does now. The readers of the Journal may remember that we then alluded to the numerous complaints made by shareholders who had received letters from persons who were strangers to them, offering to buy their shares at 25s., and in two or three days afterwards had letters from the same parties stating that, as they intended to hold, they would "be glad to hear that the lode has improved to 6 tons per fathom (reported at the office to be only 3 tons), they having had the mine privately inspected, and that the shares closed 35s. to 40s." This second letter was, we presume, not written to those who had just accepted the offers at 25s.!

But who are the agents on whose reports such accusations are now made? We are told that they are "Capt. Kitto, of Snailbeach, and Capt. Bawden, of Foxdale." Now, it is well known that Capt. Kitto was summarily dismissed from the under-agency of the Great Laxey Mine some time ago, and it is equally notorious that since then he has shown much inimical spirit to Capt. Rowe. Then we have Capt. Bawden, "of Foxdale," an assertion calculated to mislead, for Capt. Bawden has had no connection with the Foxdale Mines for several years, having been "removed" from their management at that time, and we shall presently see to what extent his former expressed opinions are consistent with those now imputed to him.

We are informed that in September last a letter was received at the office from a Mr. Cubbon, of Douglas (who seems to have taken a prominent part at the late meeting), in which he professed to speak for himself and others in the Isle of Man, and said, respecting the mine:—"We are very much dissatisfied with the mode in which it is managed by the parties working it here." To this the secretary replied that the letter would be laid before the directors, but naturally and properly added, "Will you be good enough to let me know on what grounds the present management of the mine is objected to?" On Sept. 24, Mr. Cubbon answered that it was intended to hold a meeting of "the insular shareholders (which would mean all of them, but which has not been done) in a short time," and that he thought it better to defer the particular grounds until then. In the meantime the directors applied to Mr. Warrington Smyth (the mining engineer for the lode, who had just made his annual inspection) for his opinion, and also obtained the report of Capt. Jas. Paull, which were printed and circulated. Nothing more was heard from Mr. Cubbon till the present week of February, 1867, when he wrote again to the office, and said that the report of the late meeting in the papers sent by him would be an answer to the secretary's reasonable and proper request in September last, thus taking five months to make any attempt at reasons for strong and decided opinions expressed so long ago! while the mode adopted in conveying the information was scarcely the one that fair and impartial persons would follow.

Having made these preliminary remarks, and shown the animus which dictates the course pursued, and the suspicious and untrustworthy grounds on which the statements of these persons are based, we shall now proceed to examine the facts, which our readers will not be surprised to learn are very different from what are represented.

The first and chief ground of complaint is the small quantity of work done, particularly in the sinking of the shaft, considering the time and money expended by the present company, and, indeed, the manner of carrying on the mine generally. It is stated that only 15 fms. have been sunk, and that "the sinking had only been at the rate of 4 ft. per month, and it ought fairly in this ground to be from 10 ft. to 12 ft. at least." In making this statement, either gross ignorance, or something worse, is shown. The fact really is that from February, 1865, when operations began in earnest by the present company, to the present time, 20 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. have been sunk, and that the rate, when it was possible to sink at all, has been an average of 1½ fm., or 9 ft., per month, and this includes two months, in one of which the men were engaged for a fortnight in cutting trip-lodge at the 72 fm. level, and in the other they were interrupted by an increase of water. In November last 2 fms. were sunk, and the rate has generally varied from 1 fm. 1 ft. to 1 fm. 4 ft. per month. The above same Capt. Bawden inspected the mine at the end of February last year, and stated:—"I find the sinking of the engine-shaft is being carried down with all the speed possible."

Had the parties at the recent meeting been impartial they would not have omitted to note that at the last general meeting Captain Rowe reported—

"That the sinking of the engine-shaft was entirely suspended for three months during the last summer (of 1865), owing to the almost unparalleled scarcity of water, rendering the pumping machinery unable to drain the shaft, and that, but for this interruption, we should now have been proving the mine at another level."

They would also have remarked that it was impossible to sink the shaft at different times, when they were putting new working-bars in the shaft, timbering and sheathing the shaft, and driving the 72 and 82 fm. levels north and south a sufficient distance off to enable men to resume the sinking. If these persons who pretend to know so much about the matter were not aware of these facts, their authorities, Kitto and Bawden, should in honesty have informed them; for, if these agents were themselves deficient in intelligence, we have reason to say that the circumstances of the unavoidable interruptions to the sinking were pointed out to them when they visited the mine.

As already stated, Capt. James Paull, one of the principal agents under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, recently inspected the mine for the company. He says, under date Dec. 27 last—

"I consider the mine is being worked in a proper manner, and the progress made since I last inspected it to be very fair. The mine was then at the depth of the 37 fm. level, and is now a little below the 80. The south shaft has been sunk and made good from the surface to the 80; since that time the levels opened out southward to a pretty good extent, and in a proper and miner-like manner; also winzes have been sunk for ventilation, &c., and the pitwork properly fixed in the shaft; and I think, on the whole, a fair amount of work done, when considering the ground is hard and expensive for exploring. There is a vast difference in developing different mines. A mine where the lode is of a soft character can be opened out with much greater progress than a mine where the lode is hard, such as Great North Laxey."

Mr. Warrington Smyth, the engineer of the Government (from whom

the mine is leased), after his last official inspection, was applied to for his opinion, it being considered that not only was he a high authority, but one whose peculiar position was really to see that the mine was properly, efficiently, and vigorously worked. And what did he write? In September last he says—

"He found the progress made in the operations since last year very satisfactory." And, also, "that all is being done towards developing the mine in depth that is consistent with fair economy."

In another letter, in October, he said—

"It seems to me that if dissatisfied persons wanted a change they would easily get a more expensive, though I doubt if a more suitably efficient management."

A Mr. R. Sherwood appears to have been the "great man" of the occasion, for not only did he make three speeches, but to him had been entrusted the task to "go through the reports and papers, and to glean from them what information he could." Well, he gave a series of extracts from different reports over some years, and the most prominent feature in them is the steady and consistent opinion of Capt. Rowe that "depth" was the great object, and the inference certainly is that he did all that could be done to carry out his own views, so repeatedly and urgently enforced. But, then, this same Mr. R. Sherwood proceeds to criticise and throw discredit on the report of Capt. Paul and the letters of Mr. Smyth. Now, if there is one absurdity greater than another, it would be to make a comparison between the two agents of the "Manx fraternity" and the two gentlemen we have named. Nothing that Mr. Sherwood can say can affect Mr. Smyth, nor is there any defence of him required of us. But we cannot help noticing the disingenuous way in which Mr. Smyth's remarks are treated.

Captain Rowe's management of the mine was attacked. Not only was it complained that his expenditure was extravagant, but also that he did not work the mine properly, and that the shaft had not been sunk as rapidly as it ought and could have been done. Mr. Smyth distinctly approves in the strongest terms of the "progress made," and adds, "that all is being done towards developing the mine in depth that is consistent with fair economy." But these wise men of the island endeavour to shut the eyes of the shareholders to these important and independent remarks, by saying that Mr. Smyth knew nothing about the accounts, Mr. Smyth was never asked for his opinion on the accounts, but solely as to the way the mine was worked. It appears that one of Mr. Sherwood's friends was "not satisfied" with Mr. Smyth's letter, so this individual wrote to him for an explanation. And how does Mr. Sherwood describe the answer received by his friend? He says—

"It turned out from his last reply that he (Mr. Smyth) knew nothing whatever of the expenditure charged against the company, but that he had merely reported so because he could not see any extensive outlay about the mine itself. So that if the money of a company is spent, and there is very little to show for it, this, in his opinion, is a proof of economy. The less we can see for our money the better he thinks the management ought to be appreciated. Could anything be more unjustifiable than such a statement made by a man in his position? As I said, his letter was worse than worthless."

We would ask, can anything be more unjustifiable—aye, and more disgraceful, than this construction of Mr. Smyth's letter? We are enabled to give a copy of it, and it is as follows:—

"28, Jernyns-street, London, Jan. 22, 1867.—SIR: I have yesterday received your favour of the 17th inst. My annual inspections of North Laxey Mine since it was first commenced have enabled me to form an opinion of the judicious character of the workings. I have seen no extravagance there, either in over high prices for ground, in apparatus, or buildings; but my opinion simply extends to the affair as a mine. I have never made—as it is foreign to my duties—any enquiry into other charges that may have been incurred by the company."

"That the lode has not turned out better, and has so far only given you a promising and not a paying mine, is I believe the fault neither of the agents nor of the men."—To D. E. Gelling, Esq. W. W. SMYTH.

We will leave our readers to form their own opinion of a man who can so deliberately and shamefully misrepresent statements to support an accusation against another.

After this, it is scarcely necessary to refer to the words in which this Mr. Sherwood dismisses Captain Paul's report—that "it is not worth anything more" than Mr. Smyth's. Why did not Mr. Sherwood's friends write to Capt. Paul for explanations? or why do not they write to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, in whose employment he has been for many years, and ask them for an opinion of his practical ability and experience, his integrity, and the value to be attached to his report?

With regard to the expenditure, it was stated at the meeting that "our 15 fms. sinking and 98 driving have swallowed up about 5000*l.* of the capital, and about 1000*l.* of the lead sold." Independent of the fact that the sinking has been upwards of 20 fms., the sum of 1300*l.* was paid for the mine and plant, then there were the law and other legitimate charges in forming the company, the royalty, the costs of stopping the ground, and of dressing the ore for market, sundry labour (which includes timbering the shaft and levels, drawing and landing the stuff from the mine, putting in penthouse and pump-roads, &c., amounting to a considerable sum), the new wheel-case, timber and other supplies, and a new road, respecting which Captain Paul reported—"About two miles of a new road leading to the mine is formed out, and partly made, which has cost a good deal of money. The whole expense to complete it will, probably, be about 3500*l.* or 4000*l.* This road will be of great benefit to the mine for the conveyance of materials, ore, &c., to and from the mine." To the above items have to be added the agencies, and expenses of management, which, though very moderate, will, of course, in two years, make a total not to be omitted.

Not one word of all the above is noticed at the meeting, but the shareholders are told that 15 fathoms sinking and 98 fathoms driving have cost about 5000*l.* of the capital, and about 1000*l.* of the lead sold, a statement devoid of truth. We understand that the directors will lay before the shareholders a full and detailed account of the whole expenditure, together with satisfactory evidence of its correctness, so that every impartial and disinterested person may have no ground of complaint.

Allusion was made at the meeting to the new wheel in course of erection, and what was called a "move" to resume the sinking of the north shaft. With regard to the former, Kitto and Bowden ought to have known that as the mine is deepened more power will be required for hauling as well as pumping. The new wheel is being gradually erected, so that when necessary it will be ready to do the pumping, and the present wheel devoted to drawing only. With regard to the sinking of the north shaft, it depends on the result of further working to ascertain how the ore is found to extend north. Unless it is really necessary for the properly opening of the mine, it will certainly not be done. But if it should be necessary to sink that shaft it will, probably, be accomplished without the aid or expense of pitwork, as the deeper levels coming up from the south shaft will, probably, drain it. The attempt to frighten the shareholders by holding out the bugbear of a heavy uncalculated-for expenditure on these points has, therefore, no foundation.

We now come to notice the statements made on the purchase of the mine, and the formation of the present company, which led to remarks perfectly irrelevant to the management, and we only allude to them as additional proofs of the recklessness with which the assertions have been made. It is also worthy of remark that of all the shareholders now in the Isle of Man only three were holders in the old company, including Capt. Rowe, and we believe that one of the chief grounds of soreness is the disappointment of some at least of the complainants that they failed in their tactics to secure the mine, at a less price than it actually sold for.

A person at the meeting gave a statement which purported to be the sum "expended on the mine" to the end of 1864, amounting, he said, to 17,950*l.*, and he went on to observe that in the prospectus of the present company it was stated "that 15,000*l.* had been expended on machinery and in working the mine;" and he added, with all the self-complacency in the world, "leaving 2950*l.* to be accounted for." He has the satisfaction of having discovered what is vulgarly termed "a mare's nest," evidently not the only one he has found. He has really drawn attention to the cautious manner in which the original shareholders of the present company drew the prospectus. They knew the total amount of previous expenditure to be about 17,000*l.*; but they also knew that royalties, agencies, and other items could not be called sums "expended on the mine," and allowing for all such contingencies, they thought that they would not be exaggerating the case in favour of the new proprietors by showing too large an expenditure on the property if they gave it as "about 15,000*l.*" The allusion to such a point is only an additional proof of the desire to prejudice the shareholders against individuals.

And now with regard to how the mine was purchased, and by whom. In July, 1864, it was resolved to wind-up the old company, all the capital having been expended, and the shareholders having declined to find more, notwithstanding the favourable opinions expressed by Capt. Rowe and others. In fact, the mine had really for a long time been carried on by a very small number of the shareholders, who had subscribed for the preference shares. The parties who did this were principally the then directors, the secretary, and Capt. Rowe. Every exertion was then made to reconstruct the company, and the shareholders in the old one were urgently recommended to subscribe a further sum for the purpose of saving, if possible, the money they had expended, and obtaining the good results held out to be probable. Advertisements were issued, and prospectuses were circulated, but with no effect either among the old shareholders or others, almost the only one who agreed to join being Capt. Rowe, who applied for 250 shares. Time was going on, the liabilities were increasing, and the liquidators were getting uneasy as to their being able to realise sufficient to pay the creditors in full; while, though authorised by the Act of Parliament to carry on the operations, they did not feel justified in doing so for an indefinite period, and at the expense of the creditors. In October a final appeal was made to the old shareholders, a circular being then again sent to them, together with a further report from Capt. Rowe, in which he valued the lode in the shaft at 2 tons of lead per fm., and said that the regular run of ore was improving by going north as well as south. He also stated that the 60 fm. level continued to look well, and that they never had in the upper levels a lode so wide and so productive, &c.

No result came of this, and the liquidators then took steps to dispose of the mine and plant on the best terms they could. They not only brought the matter before parties privately, but also advertised the property for sale in the *Mining Journal*, Isle of Man, and other papers. After waiting and negotiating with different parties for some time they ultimately accepted the highest price offered; and had any of the other offers been accepted the property would not only have fetched less than it did, but it would have fallen into hands principally having no previous interest in it.

At the recent meeting it was stated that the mine was purchased by Capt. Rowe and the secretary, which, if it meant by them alone (evidently intended) was simply untrue. The real fact was that about thirteen persons previously agreed to subscribe a certain sum to buy it if it could be got; and, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Cubbon that only one or two of the promoters had been shareholders in the old company, it so happens that out of the thirteen there were actually ten of them who had been among the largest holders of ordinary shares, and also of the preference shares, through which latter alone the mine had been carried on for about two years. These thirteen purchasers themselves formed the new company, subscribing in the aggregate for a fresh capital of 12,500*l.*, of which they called up at once 6250*l.*, and charged for the purchase the exact sum they gave—viz., 1300*l.* It is somewhat strange that while the said Messrs. Cubbon and Sherwood professed to give an accurate account of this affair, one of them has since written to the office to know what the correct version is—a further specimen of the extreme recklessness which has characterised the charges which have been made.

A company was thus established, with new blood and connection introduced, and with a large sum subscribed, free of liability, possessing a property which had been uninterruptedly spoken of in favourable terms, and situate in the immediate neighbourhood of a rich and very profitable mine, the shares of which had at that time just risen from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* When the Consolidated Bank suspended payment its shares, with 4*l.* paid, notwithstanding the valuable business and connection it possessed, fell to a nominal price, if they were not entirely unsaleable. But when fresh capital was introduced, and the bank re-opened, the shares at once rose to a premium. The transition of the Great North Laxey Mine from the hands of liquidators without funds or assets to a state free from debt, a large sum in hand, and a further amount in reserve to develop it, was even more important than the change in the Consolidated Bank. Looking, therefore, at the whole of the circumstances stated, and others which might be added, such as the fact that the new company could prosecute the operations with little delay in preliminary works, and that influential parties connected with the share market had for the first time become interested, it was not surprising that the shares were valued at about 3*l.* per share; and we have seen, as mentioned in a previous part of this article, that more than a year after the formation of the company they went to that price again, on the rumour of an improvement at the shaft.

The shareholders will now be able to see through the plausible but groundless accusations made against the present management, and we are convinced that it would be the ruin of the company if the parties referred to obtained the smallest control in its affairs. We are glad to hear that the mine bids fair to realise the success predicted, and under the present management we have no doubt it will be carried on with due vigour, efficiency, and economy.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 15.—There is an improvement in the demand for iron, and a fair amount of orders have been given out this week. It is satisfactory to find that a degree of recovery is taking place in the shipbuilding trade, which is causing a somewhat increased enquiry for plates, the demand for which has long been very slack. The low price of money is bringing out contracts for rails, upwards of 11,000 tons being advertised for by the directors of the Madras Railway Company, and 1500 tons of rails are required by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. These orders are not likely to be taken in Staffordshire, but they will tend to strengthen the trade. On the whole, though the reduction in price did not for some time appear to stimulate purchases, and though the works are yet far from being fully supplied with orders, the tide appears to be turning, the only important doubt being as to the future course of the American demand, should, as seems likely, the very high Tariff now before the Senate be finally adopted.

The Commission to enquire into the question of Combinations of Masters and Workmen receives general approval. The fact is that this question of the combined action of these two great elements of our productive organisation has become an exceedingly serious, not so say a vital, matter. The legal aspect of the question, the extent to which these associations exist, and their constitution and mode of operation will form important preliminary questions on which to enquire; but probably the great benefit which the commission will confer will mainly arise from discovering what antecedent circumstances have led to the formation of these Unions—how far, and under what conditions, the combined action of men and masters may be necessary, what are the limits of their legitimate operation, and what the results of their exceeding it. One party too hastily say that such combinations are totally unnecessary, and produce nothing but evil; the opposite party consider that there is scarcely a limit to their power, and seek to widen the range of their action, and to make them as extensive as the civilised world, so that the free action of the individual man may be exchanged for the will of the ascendant majority. Both these extremes are wrong. Combination is natural, perhaps necessary, and may be beneficial, but like all human arrangements, it is exposed, indeed peculiarly exposed, to run to excess—to step beyond its legitimate sphere, and to seek to set aside laws by which Providence directs the social system. Two of the members of the commission belong to this county. The Earl of Lichfield is Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and is admirably suited for the position. He is very intelligent, impartial, and painstaking, and has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the lower classes. He is, however, no chimerical philanthropist, but will scrutinise with keen judgment every suggestion which may be offered to the commission. Mr. William Mathews, another member, is one of the oldest ironmasters of South Staffordshire, and is the Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain. He is a gentleman of very great experience, and very shrewd and sagacious. He has always adhered to the Liberal side in politics, and whilst representing the masters will be found, no doubt, to give careful heed to the case of the workmen.

A very singular accident occurred at Twidale, near Dudley, yesterday, in a limestone pit belonging to Messrs. Bagnell. The pit has not been worked of late, but being in connection with some coal measures is examined from time to time. Some crownings-in have been recently noticed. John

Woodward and James Rhodes, two middle-aged men, went down to the workings at noon, yesterday, to examine the state of the roof. With the too usual recklessness of miners, though going to a place which had not been lately examined, they took naked lights. Some gas, which it is supposed had penetrated by breaks from some of the coal measures, was ignited, and an explosion of great violence occurred. The skip was blown 50 yards above the top of the shaft, which is itself 12 yards deep. Steps were at once taken to rescue the two men, should they—as there appeared little hope—yet be living.—Two men, named William Price and James Henley (belonging to a neighbouring colliery), volunteered to descend in aid of the men who were in the mine. After going down a distance of 100 yards they were compelled to return, in consequence of the vapour, which was ascending in clouds from the mouth of the shaft. After a lapse of a short time two engineers, in the employ of the firm, named William Squires and Edward Fisher, descended the smoking shaft, and rescued Woodward, after Rhodes had managed to hold upon a wind-rod and "horse," which had been lowered for his assistance. Both men were seriously burnt, but being out of the way of the great mass of the gas, it is hoped, they may recover.

A handsome new station has just been opened at Crewe, which has been built by Messrs. Parnell, Son, and Bennett, of Rugby, at a cost of about 36,000*l.* A deviation line, about a mile long, is also being made north of the station, for the Chester line, which at present passes through the Crewe Works, and the traffic on which is a good deal interfered with, on account of the requirements of those extensive works. Very extensive shopping is being added to the already great pile in which the manufacture of steel rails, locomotives, and carriages, &c., is conducted at this rapidly growing railway town.

**DUDLEY GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—At the ordinary monthly meeting a paper was read by Mr. Henry Hill Beckett on the "Laurentian System of Canada." Mr. Beckett was for some time engaged under Sir William Logan in the geological survey of that colony, and considerable interest was excited at the Bath meeting of the British Association by a paper which was read by that gentleman upon some peculiarities of these rocks. The Laurentian mountains occupy a great range of country on the northern side of the estuary of the River St. Lawrence. The heights of this range vary, but the general elevation may be taken as from 1500 to 1600 feet. In the Canadian nomenclature of rocks local terms have been adopted, as in our own immediate district, but their strata have to a great extent been identified with the Devonian, Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery, Bala, and Caradoc beds, &c., of this country. They consist of a series of metamorphic sedimentary strata, which have been recently recognised by Sir R. Murchison as analogous of the fundamental gneiss of Sutherland and parts of Scotland. These rocks have been metamorphosed into a highly crystalline state, and are composed of felspathic assemblages, curiously interstratified with masses of quartzite and limestone. They vary in colour according to their peculiar chemical compositions, which were explained by Mr. Beckett. From the external appearance of a portion of them they are liable at first sight to be mistaken for igneous rocks of an intrusive character, instead of altered sedimentary masses. The quartz parts of some of these rocks occasionally exhibit pieces of immense size, two of which, nearly pure, may be seen in the district of the Rouge, a tributary of the Ottawa, one being 418 and the other nearly 600 ft. in thickness. The hornblende also forms a massive part of the rocks. The primitive limestones are generally crystalline, and sometimes are composed of crystals of carbonate of lime, with facets an inch square. They are generally cross grained, sometimes saccharoidal, but rarely sufficiently fine in texture for statuary marbles. Their colour is generally white, though often barred with gray, and occasionally entirely so. In the series here spoken of, the gneiss largely preponderates, but somewhat higher in the series, near Lake Calabogie, a bed of white crystalline limestone may be seen upwards of 100 ft. thick, with hornblende gneiss above, and a mass of intensely-black hornblende rock below. This has in some parts the aspect and composition of closely grained greenstone, and it is estimated to be more than 200 ft. thick, which is again underlain by limestone. The valiferous lodes in the forms of galena and copper-pinks are occasionally met with, intersecting the Laurentian rocks, but the quantity of the copper does not seem to be abundant. The veins all intersect the limestone, but it has been satisfactorily ascertained that their age is far more recent than the Laurentian epoch. As regards the possibility of the strata of some of these rocks embodying animal life, it was for a long time considered doubtful, but Prof. Dawson, in a paper read before the Geological Society of London, has expressed his belief in, and almost completely demonstrated, the organic origin of some of the Foraminiferal forms observed in portions of the rock submitted to his examination. We understand that a party of members of the Geological Society is about to visit one of the coal pits at Himley, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, where the workings have been driven out by Mr. Spence into contact with the great western or Permian fault.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 14.—The Coal Trade continues to prosper, and the men are well employed, and are earning good wages at most of the works. The coals sent out of the Tyne in 1866 amounted to 4,908,663 tons, 2,388,218 tons having been exported to foreign ports, and 2,520,445 tons sent coastwise. Sunderland sent out 2,803,178 tons, 1,110,922 tons having been exported, and 1,693,156 tons having been sent coastwise, so that 7,711,841 tons have been sent out of the Tyne and Wear in the year. The quantities sent by the leading ports stand thus:—Newcastle, 4,908,663; Sunderland, 2,803,178; Cardiff, 2,724,514; Liverpool, 852,467; total from these ports, 11,288,822 tons.

The new winning of Mr. Cochran, near Brancepeth, has been successful, and a good coking seam of coal discovered. The thickness of this seam is 2 ft. 11 in., only a thin seam, certainly, comparatively speaking; but this valuable coking seam is considered good in that district when it reaches 3 ft. and upwards.

The frightful nature of the accidents in coal mines does not deter reckless men from infringing the rules made for their safety. A few days ago three lads were charged at Seaham with breaking the rules of the Seaham Colliery; one of them was charged with having a tobacco-pipe in his possession while in the workings of the colliery, and the other two boys were charged with having commenced to hew coals contrary to orders given to them, and with having, while so doing, smashed their lamps—that is, their safety-lamps—so as to render them useless and also dangerous. All of them were severely reprimanded by the Bench for their conduct, and were also fined 10*s.* each, and costs.

The Iron Trade, we are sorry to state, continues in a rather pitiable condition; the make of pig-iron in the district, it is too evident, is much in excess of the demand. The dull state of the local puddling furnaces, rolling mills, &c., contribute their full share to bring about this disagreeable state of things, and the export trade does not make up the deficiency. It is not difficult to see what the end of all this is to be—a reduced make, with falling labour markets, are events evidently looming in the future, and every day furnishes fresh proofs of the short-sighted policy which induced the men to enter into a protracted strike in the face of a falling market last year. Most of the foundries, puddling furnaces, and plate and bar mills continue extremely dull; there are exceptions, but the above description, unfortunately, applies to the majority of cases. The iron trade as yet appears to give no sign of any great revival; on the contrary, it is probable that some of the furnaces will shortly be extinguished.

Messrs. Ray Brothers, of Vulcan Ironworks, Sunderland, have just added a powerful lathe, as well as a very superior slotting-machine, to their works, where already they had the largest steam-hammer in Sunderland, and several other additions are in contemplation, to meet the demands from the Continent and elsewhere.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

FEB. 13.—A decision in our Sheriff's Court here, which has just been made public, may prove of importance to our readers. It is a decision on the law of contract, and the case was raised at the instance of J. A. Snell v. Topping, Goodwin, and Co. The defenders purchased from the pursuer 20 tons of Middlesbrough pig-iron, which was to be delivered within four or five days at Motherwell. There was no delay in delivering the iron to the railway company, but great delay occurred in conveying the iron from Middlesbrough to Motherwell. In respect the pursuer consigned the iron to his "own order," and not to the defenders, delivery to the railway company at Middlesbrough was not delivery to the defenders, and, therefore, as the iron was not timely delivered, the default of the railway company was held by the Sheriff to be the default of the pursuer, and he was, consequently, found liable in all expenses. In a note the Sheriff explains that, as the pursuer did not deliver the iron to the railway company to be carried to the defenders, but for himself; the railway company was thus his agent, not Topping, Goodwin, and Co.; and in questions of risk or liability, the iron must "be treated as if it were in the pursuer's own pocket, being carried by him to the defenders, to be delivered when he arrived at Motherwell."

The Pig-Iron market was this week as quiescent as if there had been no reduction in the price of money; and the very cheapness of cash seems to have had the effect of cheapening iron. The activity of the market has also been uninfluenced by the fall in the rates of discounts. In fact, there is but little doing, and that little is at low, and almost stationary, quotations. The foreign and coastwise shipments are this week 9745 tons, compared with 4195 tons in the corresponding week of last year, but even the highest figures are small for spring shipments. The market to-day was slightly lower, and but a very limited business done at 53*s.* 7*d.* cash, closing with sellers over buyers 53*s.* 6*d.* No. 1, g.m.b., 54*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 54*s.*; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 66*s.* The makers of Manufactured Iron are, some of them, pretty well off for orders, while others are working only half-time. The quotations are unchanged both by first-class and second-class makers. There is a great competition in shipbuilding iron, the power

Signed by the holders of 1478 shares—nearly one-third of the whole number issued.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1867.

## In Chancery.

CLEWS V. ALCOCK.

MR. JOHN HIGGINGBOTTOM WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, with the approval of the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, on Thursday, the 22nd day of February, 1867, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in Nine Lots, an undivided FOURTH PART of and in certain

## FREEHOLD AND IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY.

situate at Bucknall, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, comprising TWO FARM HOUSES, and ARABLE MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, and DWELLING HOUSES, and of and in HEREDITAMENTS in Hanley, Staffordshire, and the ENTIRETY of HEREDITAMENTS in Burslem.

## PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in a FARM HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, at Bucknall, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, with all those several closes of ARABLE MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND thereunto belonging, as hereinafter described, and in the occupation of William Slater, as tenant from year to year, at an annual rent of £174:—

| No. on plan. | Description.                    | Quantities.    |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1.—          | Homestead at Bucknall           | 1 0 0          |
| 2.—          | Barn meadow                     | 3 2 11         |
| 3.—          | Cottage meadow                  | 3 1 0          |
| 4.—          | Near Hot Croft                  | 2 2 10         |
| 5.—          | Far Hot Croft                   | 5 1 4          |
| 6.—          | Nip or Jack Croft               | 2 1 0          |
| 7.—          | Fell Brook Meadow               | 4 3 3          |
| 8.—          | Holehouse or Olders Meadow      | 4 1 30         |
| 9.—          | Part of Birchamley and Beamsley | 8 0 30         |
| 10.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 5 1 20         |
| 11.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 2 2 24         |
| 12.—         | Knowl Rowley                    | 2 1 37         |
| 13.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 1 1 15         |
| 14.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 3 3 13         |
| 15.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 0 2 39         |
| 16.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 0 3 0          |
| 17.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 3 3 25         |
| 18.—         | Part of Birchamley              | 0 2 31         |
| 19.—         | Far Calf Croft                  | 2 0 14         |
| 20.—         | Near Calf Croft and Slang       | 3 3 24         |
| 21.—         | Heath                           | 3 0 33         |
| 22.—         | Long Rowley                     | 10 2 29        |
| 23.—         | Rowley Bottom                   | 1 2 29         |
| 24.—         | Rough Shaw                      | 5 2 34=87 0 38 |

Also, and of and in malt-house hereunto held with the said farm, but now untenanted; also, an undivided fourth part of and in two cottages or dwelling-houses, adjoining the homestead of the said farm (heretofore occupied as one dwelling-house, and then and now called Bucknall Cottage), with the garden, pleasure-ground, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and therewith held in the occupation of Joseph Twigg and Sarah Heywood, as tenants from year to year, at the annual rental of £18

Also, an undivided fourth part of and in another farm-house, out-buildings, garden, and appurtenances, situate at Bucknall aforesaid, called Fellbrook, adjoining the first-described farm, together with those several closes of arable meadow, and pasture land thereto belonging, as hereafter described as now in the holding of John Deaville, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rent of £28.

26.—Homestead at Fellbrook 0 1 35 || 27.—Meadow | 3 2 32 |
| 28.—Part of Birchamley | 0 0 37 |
| 29.—Ditto | 0 3 4 |
| 30.—Birchamley | 4 2 29 |
| 31.—Ditto | 1 1 28=11 1 5 |

Also, an undivided fourth part of and in several closes of meadow and pasture land, situate near to the village of Bucknall aforesaid, called the Colley Hills, as hereafter described, in the holding of John Docksey, as tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £45, which includes the rent of the two cottages, comprising Lot 3, the same being let together.

32.—Big Colley Hill and lane 6 1 5 || 33.—Near ditto | 1 3 23 |
| 34.—Far ditto | 2 3 14=11 0 2 |

Also, the undivided fourth part of and in other closes of meadow or pasture land, called the Sandy Flinney, situate at or near Northwood, Hanley, in the county of Stafford (separated from the farm lastly described by the River Trent), as hereafter described, in the occupation of Edward John Ridgway, Esq., as tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £82.

35.—Sandy Flinney 10 0 57=10 0 37 |

Total 120 1 15 |

The mines of coal in this estate are very extensive and valuable, and comprise three distinct series—"The Upper," which is known by the names of the Mossfield coal, Yard coal, Ragman coal, and Birches coal, and is estimated to contain about 16 acres of each seam under the estate.

"The Middle," contains the 10-feet coal, Bowling-alley coal, Holly-lane coal, and the Sparrow Butts or Hard Mine coal, which are proved in the immediate district to be of good quality for house firing and manufacturing purposes: of this series of coal it is estimated there are about 70 acres of each seam under the estate.

"The Lower" contains the Banbury coal, Cockshed coal, Bullhurst coal, and the Wimpenny coal. The first three seams are of good quality for household and manufacturing purposes. Of this series it is estimated there are about 110 acres of each of these seams under the estate. In addition to the above, there is a detached portion of about 11 acres, containing the Bullhurst coal and the Wimpenny coal, with two pits sunk upon it, and an engine-house erected.

The estate being within easy distance of the towns of Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent, and being intersected by the Biddulph Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, possesses extraordinary facilities of disposing of the coals when got.

LOT 2.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in all that MESSAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Bucknall aforesaid, with the out-buildings, yard, garden, stable, and appurtenances thereto belonging; and also of and in all that close of meadow or pasture land, situate at the rear of such dwelling-house, known as the Big Paddock, as hereinafter described as now in the holding of Jeremiah Beardmore, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rate of £25.

36.—House, yard, garden, and offices 0 1 24 || Big Paddock | 0 3 37=1 1 21 |

LOT 3.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in those TWO COTTAGE DWELLING HOUSES, or TENEMENTS, out-buildings, yard, garden, and appurtenances, situate in the village of Bucknall aforesaid, formerly occupied as a public-house, and called the Dog and Partridge Inn, as now in the holding of John Docksey and another, as tenants from year to year. These two cottages are held with the land called the Colley Hills, as before mentioned.

37.—Two cottages, out-buildings, yard, and garden 0 0 28 1/2 |

LOT 4.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in all that MESSAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, occupied as a beer-house, and called the "Crown and Cushion," situate at Northwood, in the borough of Hanley, with the brew-house, yard, and appurtenances belonging thereto, as now held by Messrs. Baker and King, or their undertenant, as tenants from year to year, at the annual rent of £22. N.B.—The mines are reserved under this lot.

LOT 5.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in all that PLOT or PARCEL of LAND, situate in Emson-street, adjoining High-street, in the town and borough of Hanley aforesaid, and having a frontage thereto of 96 ft. 3 in., as the same is now enclosed by a brick wall, adjoining the property of Mr. W. Wilson, and contains about 555 yards.

LOT 6.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in all those TWO COTTAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, and PREMISES situate in Queen-street, adjoining Broad-street, in the borough of Hanley aforesaid, in the holding of Elizabeth Tew and John Pritchard, as weekly tenants, at the weekly rents of 2s. 8d. each.

LOT 7.—An undivided FOURTH PART of and in all that COTTAGE or DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Union-street, within the borough of Hanley aforesaid, as now in the holding of James Stevenson, as weekly tenant, at the weekly rent of 2s. 3d.

Lots 5, 6, and 7 are copyhold of the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme. N.B.—An annuity of £20, payable during the life of a gentleman, aged 57 years or thereabouts, is charged on the entirety of the foregoing lots. One-fourth of the amount, or £5 per annum, will be made payable out of Lot 1.

LOT 8.—The ENTIRETY of TWO FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, numbered 12 and 14, Liverpool-road, Burslem, No. 12 being in the occupation of Thomas Robinson, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rent of £25; and No. 14, with cooper's shop in front, in the occupation of Andrew Giff, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rent of £15. This lot has a commanding frontage to Liverpool-road, and the site contains 614 yards.

LOT 9.—The ENTIRETY of a DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, High-street, Burslem aforesaid, in the occupation of Thomas Pass, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rate of £12 10s.

Lithographed plans and printed particulars and condition of sale may be had, gratis, of Messrs. ASHERST, MORRIS, and Co., of 6, Old Jewry, in the City of London, solicitors; of Mr. ALCOCK, solicitor, Burslem, Staffordshire; of JAMES HIGGINGBOTTOM, of Fenton, Staffordshire; of Mr. C. J. H. HOMER, mineral surveyor, Chatterley, near Tunstall, Staffordshire; of Mr. RALPH HALES, solicitor, Cobridge, Staffordshire; and of Mr. W. E. TWIGG, solicitor, Burslem.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN! Everyone should, therefore, provide against them!

£1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week while laid up by Injury, caused by ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND (riding, driving, hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.), may be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, The Oldest Established and Largest Company in the World insuring against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the

OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEEL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23rd day of February inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to the Liquidators thereof, addressed to them, at the offices of their solicitors, the undersigned Messrs. Geach and Franklyn.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro  
(Agent for Geach and Franklyn, 27, Great Winchester-street, London, Solicitors for the Liquidators.)  
Dated 13th February, 1867.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Consolidated Causes of—  
TREGASKIS V. RABEY.  
READ V. SAME.  
BRAY V. SAME.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 27th inst., stating the highest price which will be given for the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—  
ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER complete.

Capstan and shears, horse wheel and shaft tackle, 9 in. matching, 8 in. working barrel, 9 1/2 in. pumps, 9 1/2 in. ditto, 9 in. windbore, plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, working barrel, 9 in. dooppiece and door, pump rods, rod plates, whelm and winze kibles, 3 1/2 ft. shovels, yokes, chain ladder, staples and glands, rod bolts, chain, capstan socket, 5 1/2 in. pumps, 6 in. matching, ditto windbore, working and dooppiece to match, screw stocks and plates, useful iron, 4 1/2 in. pumps, 8 in. dooppiece, ditto sinking windbore, ditto working, 33 pulleys, clack seatings, saddles and bracket, castings, spanners and bevels, and sundry material in general use in mines, and now being in and upon SOUTH WHEEL LEISURE MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries.

For further particulars, apply to the person in charge thereof.  
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.  
JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 14th, 1867.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND RENDELL WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th February, 1867, at the WEST BEAM MINE, near ASHBURTON, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

ONE 56 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 1/2 ft. stroke, equal beam, and TWO BOILERS 11 tons each, in excellent condition.

ONE 40 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and ONE BOILER about 11 tons (nearly new), with a cast-iron balance-bob.

ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, fly-wheel and drawing gear attached, and ONE BOILER about 11 tons, in excellent condition.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, iron rings, axle, pump-iron crank, and powerful DRAWING MACHINE attached, nearly new.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, iron rings, axle, and ratchet wheels.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 24 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, cast-iron axle and cog wheels.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 20 ft. diameter, and 3 ft. breast.

2 large capstans, iron axles.

2 shears, 5 1/2 ft. and 6 ft. high.

1 poppet head, 36 ft. high.

2 iron stamps axles for 24 heads.

2 ditto ditto for 16 heads.

2 ditto ditto for 12 heads.

2 ditto ditto for 24 heads.

2 with wood frames and lifters.

5 18 in. pumps.

2 15 in. pumps.

2 15 in. ditto, kneepieces.

10 14 in. ditto.

10 12 in. ditto.

4 11 in. ditto.

3 10 in. ditto.

Matchings, 21 in., 14 in., 11 in., 10 in.

1 13 in. dooppiece.

2 12 in. dooppieces.

2 10 in. dooppieces.

1 9 in. dooppiece.

2 8 in. dooppieces.

1 12 in. dooppiece.

1 11 in. windbore.

2 10 in. windbores.

1 10 in. working barrel, 13 ft.

1 9 in. working barrel, 12 ft.

3 8 in. working barrels, 12 ft.

1 14 in. H piece.

1 11 in. H piece.

1 12 in. pole.

2 10 in. poles.

1 10 in. pole.

1 13 in. pole case.

New iron, steel, 2 grindstones, 1 anvil, 1 vice, several new wood sheds, scales, weights, quantity of timber, dressing-floors, kieres, with a quantity of various materials too numerous to mention.

These materials are well worth attention, as they are nearly new, and were purchased regardless of expense.

The mine is situated about five miles from Newton station, to which there is a good road.

For viewing the same, apply to Capt. JOSEPH BAKER, on the mine.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Newton Abbott: Mr. BETTELEY, Ashburton; or Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, engineer, Tavistock, and from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

Refreshments on the table at Twelve o'clock. Sale to commence punctually at One o'clock.—Dated February 6, 1867.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

TIVIDALE COLLIERY, NEAR DUDLEY.

MESSRS. OATES, PERRENS, AND WOOLDRIDGE have received instructions from the mortgagees to OFFER FOR SALE, at the Bush Inn, Dudley, on Saturday, the 24th day of March next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the above—

VALUABLE MINING ESTATE, Consisting of FARM HOUSE, EIGHT COTTAGES, STEAM ENGINES, ERECTIONS, TRAMWAYS, OFFICES, and 69 A. 0 R. 5 P. of SURFACE LAND; together with the VALUABLE MINES OF THICK and other MEASURES OF COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE CLAY, &c., now under lease for a term of twenty-eight years, fourteen of which will be unexpired at Lady-day next.

NOTE.—This property is situated at Tivdale, midway between Dudley and Oldbury, and close to the Stour Valley Railway and Birmingham Canal. Further particulars may be obtained, and a copy of the lease seen, on application to Messrs. PARTRIDGE and WOODWARD, solicitors, 51, Ann-street, Birmingham; and to view the property, or any information as to the mines, application to be made to Mr. THOS. MILLER, mine agent, West Bromwich; or Messrs. OATES, PERRENS, and WOOLDRIDGE, auctioneers, Stourbridge.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE.

MR. T. E. GEORGE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, on Saturday, March 2, 1867, at Three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE GILVACHVARGOED COLLIERY,

In the parish of Gellygry, with all the PLANT, consisting of trams, tram-plates, 20-horse power steam-engine, smith's tools, inclined plate, and weighing machine, all in good working order.

The COLLIERY comprises the unworked Mynyddislwyn seam of red ash house coal, under a large tract of land, and also the unworked blackband ironstone lying under the same lands.

Also a piece of FREEHOLD LAND adjoining the Rumney River, partly occupied by sidings and tips, connecting the colliery with the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, and affording a desirable site for opening to the lower coal measures.

Also the LEASE of SURFACE LANDS of Gilvachvargoed Vach, with dwelling-house and stabling, containing about 24 acres of arable and pasture land.

The colliery and blackband openings are all in good working order, and are connected with the New Rhymney and the Brecon and Merthyr Railways, leading to the ports of Newport and Cardiff.

To inspect the colliery apply to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, the manager.

For further particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. L. L. Victoria-place; Mr. T. M. LLEWELLYN, Solicitor, Dock-street, Newport; or to the Auctioneer, Pentwyn, near Newbridge.—Newport, Feb. 14, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES OF RICHARD TREDINNICK, A BANKRUPT.

MR. W. H. MOORE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, Nos. 2 and 3, South Grove East, Midway Park, near the Newington-road Station of the North London Railway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 26th and 27th, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock each day, the SUPERIOR MODERN FURNITURE of the above residences, comprising drawing and dining room furniture, the appointments of six bed-chambers, and numerous other effects.

On view on the Monday preceding the days of sale, and catalogues had on the premises, of Messrs. HALSE, TRISTRAM, and BIRT, solicitors to the assignees, 61, Chapside, E.C.; and at the auctioneer's offices, 6, George-street, East London, near the Gower-street Station, N.W.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, at ELGIN COLLIERY, near DUNFERMLINE, on Thursday, 28th March, at Eleven o'clock for noon, the following MISCELLANEOUS COLLIERY PLANT, viz.:—An engine, at Wallsend Pit; old locomotive engine, of original construction; a windlass, with wheel and pulley; pumps, of various sizes; malleable iron (new, old, and scrap), railway-bars, tram-rails, brass and steel work, turning-lathes, punching-machines, carpenters' and smiths' tools, bellows, screw-jack, timber, coal-hatches, riddles (new and old), ropes, &c.; all as detailed in the printed schedule to be seen at Baldricks Colliery Office, and to be had on application to Messrs. WARSON and DICKSON, C.A., 3, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. STEEDMAN, at Charleston; or Mr. GRIBER, at West Baldricks.—7th February, 1867.

## In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NANT COLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).  
TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—SALE OF THE NANT COLLIERY, FLINTSHIRE.

MR. J. PICKERING has received instructions from the Liquidators, appointed to wind-up this company, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1867, at the Grosvenor Hotel, in the City of Chester (unless disposed of by tender on or before the 1st of March), the whole of the EXTENSIVE and very VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known by the name of the

## "NANT COLLIERY."

Situated three miles from the town of Mold, nine from Chester, and twenty-six from the shipping port of Birkenhead, together with the LEASES, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.

The area of this property is about 500 acres of the best mineral ground in Flintshire, containing all the celebrated North Wales Steam and House Coal and Cannel. It is held by leases granted by the Lords of the Manor of Mold, and the Trustees of Ruthin Grammar School. These leases are for a term of twenty-one years each, seven of which respectively are unexpired. They contain the usual clauses for renewal, if required. The royalties and minimum rents are very moderate.

Of the area above mentioned about 40 acres only have been wrought, leaving the remainder intact.

The Mold branch of the London and North Western Railway runs through the centre of the property, and the pits are connected with it by a private locomotive branch nearly a thousand yards long, with all junctions, points, crossings, gates, &c., complete, thus affording convenient access by the narrow-gauge system to all parts of the kingdom.

The PLANT on the colliery is very extensive and good. It comprises ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING-ENGINE, with three boilers and fittings, cranks, bobs, rods, and 12-in. pit-work complete; TWO ditto WINDING ENGINES, with three boilers and fittings, double pit-head frames, flat wire-ropes, cages and conductors, complete; capstans, shears, jackroll, &c.; two wrought-iron screens, with iron tripplers; a PORTABLE ENGINE, and new iron saw-bench of the most modern construction, with self-acting adjustment and two circular saws of 4 ft. and 3 ft. diameter respectively; a TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, nearly new; a large quantity of iron tubs, water tanks, rails, plates, and crossings; a very good and useful assortment of smiths' and carpenters' tools, various timber, stoves, and loose materials.

This colliery being immediately contiguous to the extensive and well-known Buckley Brick and Tile Works, which consume a very considerable amount of fuel, a constant local demand is provided for its self-acting adjustment.

The whole will be sold in one or more lots, of which due notice will be given. The Auctioneer has much pleasure in offering this valuable property to capitalists as an investment rarely to be met with.

Tenders may be forwarded to the Liquidators, but they will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender that may be made.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to Mr. J. HOLCROFT, on the premises; Messrs. MCGIBBON and ALFRED HARRISON, the Liquidators, 48, Paradise-street, Birmingham; or Mr. ROBERT H. FOSTER, Solicitor, Birmingham; and to the Auctioneer, the Eastgate, Chester.

Catalogues, containing plans, sections, &c., can be had twenty-one days prior to the day of sale, from the Auctioneer, and from the principal hotels in Chester, Mold, and Birmingham.

## In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FLYM RIVER SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery made in the said matter, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the premises known as the

## PLYM RIVER SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES.

Together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, and EFFECTS, comprising powerful STEAM ENGINES, a large WATER-WHEEL, and other appliances to expedite the raising of slate, now in and upon the above quarries.

All tenders to be forwarded to THOMAS PARTINGTON SCRIVENER, Esq., 40, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., public accountant, the official Liquidator of the said company, on or before the 31st day of March next, of whom orders to view, and further particulars, may be obtained; and also of Messrs. PAWLE, LOVELY, and FEARON, at whose offices the said lease and underlease respectively may be inspected. The acceptance by the said THOMAS PARTINGTON SCRIVENER of any tender made to him will be conditional on the sanction of the said Judge, by an order for that purpose being obtained.

PAWLE, LOVELY, AND FEARON, 7, New Inn, Strand, W.C., Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

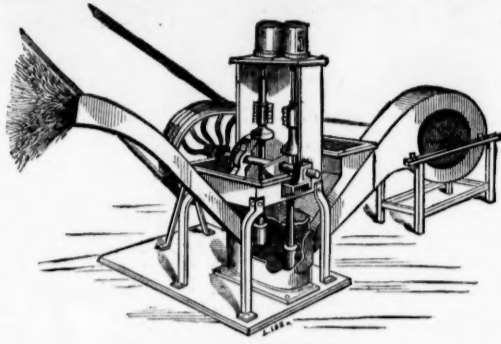
Dated the 4th day of February, 1867.

## BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

THE LEASE OF AN IMPORTANT QUARRY, NEAR CARMARTHEN, belonging to the PANY-Y-GLIEN SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, AND FARMER WILL SELL, at the Mart, near the

# CHILDS' PATENT ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.



THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 10-stamp mill, and of far greater force, giving an effective blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known ore to an impalpable powder, giving every particle of the product for future operations.—A result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater economy is combined than by any other known method. The patentee has a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced and practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested, to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon different ores, and all other substances to be crushed.

For particulars, address—A. B. CHILDS,  
No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C. 121

## INEXPLOSIVE BLASTING POWDER (Invented by G. A. NEUMEYER)

CANNOT EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR!

ALL INTERESTED IN COLLIERY, MINING, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS are invited to TEST this NEW INEXPLOSIVE COMPOUND, which meets with great favour upon the Continent, where it has been in use for some time past.

This powder combines STRENGTH with SAFETY to a degree never before known. It is more economical than ordinary blasting-powder:—

- 1.—Because it is cheaper in first cost.
- 2.—It is lighter than the blasting-powder now in use.
- 3.—With same bulk (which is less weight) more effect is produced.

EDWIN H. NEWBY is now prepared to register orders for the above. Particulars, post free, on application to the offices, No. 39A, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

## BOWLING IRON COMPANY, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK AXLES, BOILER PLATES,  
Also COG WHEELS, and other CASTINGS.

This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known "BOWLING IRON."

Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size and to any section.

## BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED), FLINT.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE  
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON  
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).  
LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

STEEL! STEEL! STEEL!!

JOHN TURNER, SHEFFIELD, AND STOCKTON-ON-TEES,  
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR REFINED CAST STEEL FOR

MINERS' DRILLS,  
CUP AND TURNING TOOLS, price and quality not surpassed. Try our bar delivered free at manufacturers' prices.

J. TURNER keeps in stock all kinds of tools suitable for engineers, mining purposes, and shipbuilders, at the Stockton depot, where all communications are requested to be sent.

## GLAHOLM AND ROBSON, HENDON PATENT ROPEWORK, SUNDERLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STEEL IRON, AND HEMP ROPES FOR COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c.

## JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

## MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,  
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.

CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## Swan Rope Works.

## GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD STRENGTH.

## COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are now READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 6, Britannia-street, Leeds.

## NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason

to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

## NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING

OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tampering than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. W. G. and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

## THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

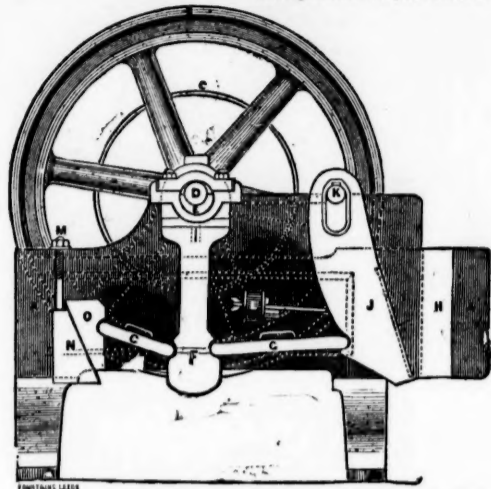
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

Published every morning, price 1d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 156, High-street, Sunderland.

# IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR. TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c. BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the material to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

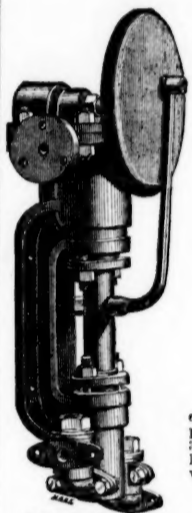
General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,  
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,  
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

# GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED BY THE NEW PATENT DONKEY STEAM PUMP

[SPECIFICATION.]



This Pump is constructed on an entirely novel and simple principle, there being only a crank-shaft and fly-wheel of small size, the slide-valve being worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the valves being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joints faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

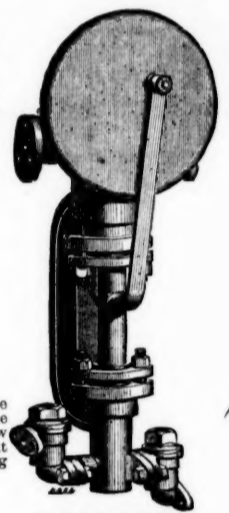
| Size. | Ram.  | Stroke. | Approx. h.p.     | Approx. gal.    | Price.    | Price of Giffard's Injector |
|-------|-------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| No. 4 | In.   | In.     | boiler supplied. | thrown p. hour. | In brass. | In iron.                    |
| 4     | 1 1/2 | 3       | 15               | 230             | £10 10    | £15                         |
| 5     | 1 3/4 | 3       | 22               | 350             | 12 12     | 19                          |
| 6     | 2     | 3       | 30               | 500             | 14 14     | 23                          |
| 7     | 2 1/4 | 4       | 40               | 700             | 17 0      | 27                          |
| 8     | 2 1/2 | 4 1/2   | 55               | 900             | 19 10     | 32                          |
| 9     | 2 3/4 | 5       | 75               | 1150            | 22 10     | 36                          |
| 10    | 3     | 5 1/2   | 90               | 1420            | 25 10     | 40                          |
| 11    | 3 1/4 | 6       | 110              | 1720            | 28 10     | 45                          |
| 12    | 3 1/2 | 6 1/2   | 120              | 2000            | 31 10     | 50                          |

N.B.—Sizes and capacities similar to Giffard's Injector. All guaranteed to work efficiently.

Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery in London.

Giffard's injector will not force water over 120° Fahr., while these pumps possess the great advantage of being able to pump boiling water. Giffard's injector will not draw water over 6 ft. deep, while these pumps draw water 15 ft., and by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity will draw 30 ft. deep. These pumps begin to work at 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used. Sizes up to No. 10 kept in stock. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or as fire-engines, can be made in a few days on application to the undersigned.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.,  
80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S.



# BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.

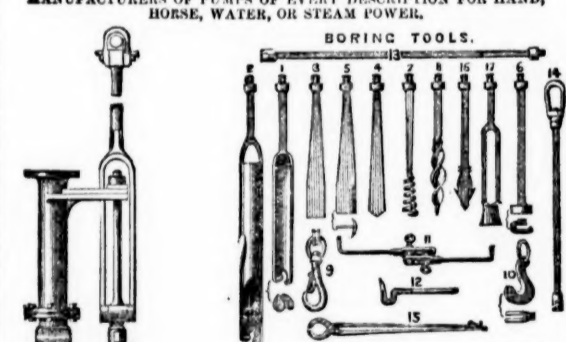


BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,  
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

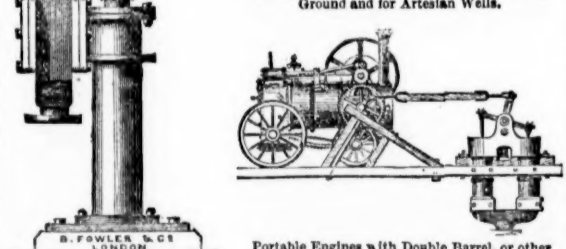
## S. OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.

## BORING TOOLS.



Boring Tools of every description, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.



Improved Double-action Pumps.  
Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Cranes, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application.

## CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING

MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS.

The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warranty. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

## THOMAS TURTON AND SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON

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AXLES, SHAFTS and

FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED

BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON.

SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED

GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,

Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

## Gun-Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.

PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN-COTTON

PRODUCES NO SMOKE, and having been further REDUCED in PRICE is now by far the CHEAPEST as well as the SAFEST material which can be used in any description of mining or quarrying work.

Sample cases, together with every information, may be obtained from—

THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,

173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENT—Mr. Thorne.

## GUN-COTTON has been constantly used with great

success in the tunnel of the Aberdeen Water-Works, lately opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

## BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—

This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the

SOLE LICENSEES,

Messrs. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENCES.

Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

MR. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND,

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## NERVOUS DEBILITY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Before

seeking aid from the so-called remedies without medicine, read this valuable work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrhoea, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps. Letters of enquiry or details of case promptly answered.

Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

## DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.S., Member of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Loss of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by Dr. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London.

Consultations daily from 11 till 3, and 6 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.

## Just published, post free for two stamps,

WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Loss of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

| Shares. | Mines.                            | Paid.    | Last Pr. | Bus. done.  | Total divs.  | Pershare. | Last paid. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1500    | Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire        | 10 0 0   | —        | —           | 8 12 8       | 0 5 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 200     | Batallack, t. c. St. Just         | 91 5 0   | —        | —           | 488 15 0     | 0 0 0     | May, 1866  |
| 10000   | British Slate Company             | 9 0 0    | —        | —           | 9 per cent.  | —         | Sept. 1866 |
| 4000    | Brookwood, t.                     | 12 0 0   | —        | —           | 0 5 0        | 0 2 6     | Sept. 1866 |
| 1000    | Brookwood, t. c. Cardigan         | 12 0 0   | —        | —           | 0 5 0        | 0 0 0     | Aug. 1866  |
| 6400    | Cashwell, t. Cumberland           | 2 10 0   | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 0 1 6        | 0 0 0     | Aug. 1866  |
| 916     | Cargill, s. t. Newlyn             | 15 5 7   | —        | —           | 13 15 0      | 0 0 0     | Feb. 1866  |
| 867     | Cwm Erddin, t. Cardiganshire      | 7 10 0   | —        | —           | 21 18 0      | 0 0 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 128     | Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire      | 60 0 0   | —        | —           | 372 10 0     | 0 0 0     | Dec. 1866  |
| 200     | Derwent Mines, s. t. Durham       | 300 0 0  | —        | —           | 167 0 0      | 0 5 0     | Oct. 1866  |
| 1024    | Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock   | 1 0 0    | 428      | 400 420     | 1048 0 0     | 0 0 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 358     | Dolcoath, t. c. Cardigan          | 128 17 0 | —        | —           | 821 10 0     | 0 0 0     | Feb. 1867  |
| 6144    | East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer       | 2 14 6   | 6        | 5 1/2       | 14 7 6       | 0 0 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 1200    | East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer       | 32 0 0   | —        | —           | 136 10 0     | 0 0 0     | Nov. 1866  |
| 288     | East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan    | 24 5 0   | —        | —           | 390 0 0      | 0 2 10    | Jan. 1867  |
| 5000    | East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwinnar     | 2 15 0   | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 0 10 0       | 0 1 6     | Jan. 1866  |
| 1906    | East Wheel Lovell, t. Wendron     | 3 9 0    | —        | —           | 2 7 6        | 0 7 6     | May, 1866  |
| 2800    | Foxdale, t. Isle of Man           | 25 0 0   | —        | —           | 69 10 0      | 0 10 0    | Jan. 1867  |
| 15000   | Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man       | 4 0 0    | 17       | 15 16       | 5 15 0       | 0 10 0    | Dec. 1866  |
| 5028    | Great Wheel Vor, t. c. Helston    | 40 0 0   | 18       | 17 18       | 10 17 6      | 0 7 6     | Dec. 1866  |
| 1024    | Herodfoot, t. near Liskeard       | 8 10 0   | —        | —           | 39 0 0       | 0 10 0    | Oct. 1866  |
| 6000    | Hingston Down, c. t.              | 5 10 0   | —        | —           | 0 10 0       | 0 5 0     | Apr. 1866  |
| 4000    | Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire, Wales | 18 15 0  | —        | —           | 483 10 0     | 0 3 0     | Nov. 1866  |
| 9000    | Marke Valley, c. Cardigan         | 4 10 6   | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 3 11 0       | 0 2 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 512     | Minera Boundaries, t. Wrexham     | 1 0 0    | —        | —           | 0 13 0       | 0 3 0     | Mar. 1866  |
| 1800    | Minera Mining Co. t. Wrexham      | 25 0 0   | —        | —           | 205 8 0      | 0 3 0     | Dec. 1866  |
| 20000   | Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. c.   | 7 0 0    | —        | —           | 0 6 6        | 0 5 7     | Jan. 1867  |
| 40000   | Mynydd Iron Ore                   | 3 10 0   | —        | —           | 5 per cent.  | —         | May, 1866  |
| 600     | Pant-y-Glen, s. t.                | 20 0 0   | —        | —           | 10 per cent. | —         | May, 1866  |
| 200     | Parys Mines, c. Anglesey          | 60 0 0   | —        | —           | 137 10 0     | 0 5 0     | Jan. 1866  |
| 1120    | Providence, t. Uney Lelant        | 10 6 7   | 80       | 26 28       | 81 17 6      | 0 10 0    | Nov. 1866  |
| 512     | South Cardigan, t. St. Cleer      | 1 5 0    | 330      | 310 320     | 544 10 0     | 0 5 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 6000    | South Cardigan, t. St. Cleer      | 3 6 6    | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 0 5 6        | 0 2 6     | Jan. 1866  |
| 6000    | Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan     | 9 0 0    | 14 1/2   | 13 13 1/2   | 18 11 0      | 0 5 0     | Jan. 1867  |
| 3000    | W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe    | 10 0 0   | 65       | 60 62       | 15 7 6       | 0 2 0     | Nov. 1866  |
| 400     | West Wheel Seton, c. Camborne     | 47 10 0  | 140      | 132 137 1/2 | 464 14 0     | 0 2 10    | Dec. 1866  |
| 512     | Wheel Bassett, c. Illogan         | 5 2 6    | 70       | 64 66       | 622 0 0      | 0 1 0     | Oct. 1866  |
| 1024    | Wheel Friendship, c. Devon        | 20 0 0   | —        | —           | 300 10 0     | 0 1 0     | Nov. 1866  |
| 4295    | Wheel Killy, t. c. Agnes          | 3 4 6    | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1 0        | 0 2 0     | Feb. 1867  |
| 1024    | Wheel Mary Ann, t. Menheniot      | 8 0 0    | 12 1/2   | 12 1/2      | 60 7 6       | 0 10 0    | Dec. 1866  |
| 2000    | Wheel Rose, c. Scorrier           | —        | —        | —           | 10 11        | 0 10 0    | Feb. 1867  |
| 396     | Wheel Seton, t. c. Camborne       | 58 10 0  | 125      | 102 107 1/2 | 239 5 0      | 0 3 10    | Feb. 1867  |
| 1040    | Wheel Trevelyan, s. t. Liskeard   | 5 17 0   | 12       | —           | 54 5 6       | 0 8 0     | Dec. 1866  |
| 7000    | Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow            | 2 10 0   | 24 1/2   | 25 1/2      | 45 15 0      | 0 18 0    | Oct. 1866  |

## BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

|      |                                     |          |        |         |    |          |         |            |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|----|----------|---------|------------|
| 1200 | Bryn Gwyn, t. Mold                  | 9 0 0.   | —      | ..      | .. | 3 3 6.   | 0 13 6. | Aug. 1865  |
| 2880 | Clifford Amalgamated, c. Gwyn       | 32 0 0.  | 6 3/4. | 6 1/2 7 | .. | 35 6 0.  | 0 10 0. | June, 1865 |
| 1085 | Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer         | 11 12 0. | —      | —       | .. | 7 12 0.  | 0 4 0.  | June, 1865 |
| 6000 | East Carn Brea, c. Redruth          | 3 15 0.  | 3 1/2. | 3 3/4.  | .. | 0 5 0.   | 0 5 0.  | June, 1865 |
| 6000 | New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. t. | 1 6 6.   | —      | —       | .. | 0 13 0.  | 0 2 0.  | Oct. 1865  |
| 6000 | West Bassett, c. Illogan            | 1 10 0.  | 1      | 3 1/4   | .. | 26 14 0. | 0 5 0.  | July, 1865 |
| 1024 | Wheal Exmouth, t. Christow          | —        | —      | —       | .. | —        | 0 2 6.  | Oct. 1865  |

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

|        |  |        |       |       |              |        |             |
|--------|--|--------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 16000  | Cape Copper Mining                                   | 7 0 0  | 9     | 8 1/2 | 2 12 6       | 0 10 0 | April, 1866 |
| 21500  | East Indian Coal, Calcutta                           | 10 0 0 | —     | —     | 1 5 4        | 0 2 0  | Oct. 1866   |
| 26000  | Fortuna, t. Spain                                    | 2 0 0  | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 22 0 0       | 0 1 0  | June, 1866  |
| 20000  | Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia                      | 20 0 0 | 21    | 19 21 | 7 1/2        | 0 5 0  | per annum.  |
| 10000  | Gonnesa, t. c. (5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)            | 3 0 0  | —     | —     | 11 5 4       | 0 5 0  | Jan. 1866   |
| 15000  | Linares, t. Spain                                    | 3 0 0  | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 10 per cent. | —      | Yearly      |
| 10000  | Panuco, t. Spain                                     | 3 0 0  | 8     | 7 8   | 4 3 2        | 1 3 6  | Dec. 1866   |
| 10000  | Portuguese, s. t. France                             | 20 0 0 | 1     | 3 1/2 | 0 16 6       | 0 1 0  | Jan. 1867   |
| 100000 | Port Phillip, c. Cinnel                              | 1 0 0  | 1     | 3 1/2 | 7 1/2        | 0 10 0 | Dec. 1866   |
| 120000 | Scottish Australian Mining Co. t.                    | 1 0 0  | 1 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2        | 0 10 0 | Dec. 1866   |
| 11000  | St. John del Rey, Brazil                             | 15 0 0 | 54    | 52 54 | 72 15 0      | 4 0 0  | Dec. 1866   |
| 50000  | Victoria (London) (25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.) | 1 0 0  | —     | —     | 0 9 0        | 0 1 0  | Jan. 1867   |
| 40000  | West Canada Mining Company                           | 1 0 0  | —     | —     | 0 19 6       | 0 2 6  | May, 1865   |

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

|        |                                 |         |       |         |         |        |            |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| 10000  | Alten and Quenangen United, c.  | 4 10 0  | —     | —       | 4 5 0   | 0 15 0 | Nov. 1863  |
| 20000  | Australian, c. South Australia  | 7 7 6   | —     | —       | 0 2 0   | 0 1 0  | June, 1865 |
| 2464   | Burra Burra, c. South Australia | 5 0 0   | —     | —       | 325 0 0 | 0 5 0  | Dec. 1864  |
| 12000  | Coburn Copper Company, c. Cuba  | 40 10 0 | —     | —       | 101 0 0 | 0 1 0  | Jan. 1865  |
| 10000  | Compañia Minera, Chile          | 16 10 0 | —     | —       | 6 18 0  | 0 10 0 | Nov. 1862  |
| 100000 | Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil   | 0 14 0  | 1 1/2 | 198 215 | 0 9 0   | 0 9 0  | Dec. 1863  |
| 70000  | English and Australian, c.      | 2 10 0  | —     | —       | 1 12 0  | 0 2 0  | Aug. 1864  |
| 68000  | Kapunda Mining Co. (Australia)  | 1 0 0   | —     | —       | 0 12 0  | 0 1 0  | June, 1864 |
| 7927   | Lusitania (Portugal)            | 3 0 0   | —     | —       | 1 7 0   | 0 3 0  | June, 1865 |
| 43174  | United Mexican, s. Mexico       | 28 5 0  | 2     | 2 1/2   | 2 19 0  | 0 5 0  | Sept. 1864 |
| 10000  | Vancouver, c. t.                | 6 0 0   | —     | —       | 0 15 0  | 0 5 0  | Nov. 1864  |
| 45000  | Yudanaudana, c. S. A.           | 3 0 0   | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2   | 0 5 0   | 0 5 0  | Aug. 1863  |

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

|         |   |         |          |            |            |
|---------|---|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| Shares. | Mines.  | Paid.   | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
| 35000   | Alamillos, t. Spain   | 2 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 100000  | Anglo-Brazilian, g. t.  | 0 10 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 40000   | Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France (18750 18s. pd.)              | —       | —        | —          | —          |
| 25000   | Capula, s. Mexico   | 1 12 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 30000   | Chontales, g. t. Nicaragua  | 1 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 10000   | Copapo Smelting, Chile  | 10 0 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 300     | Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia (150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.) | 2 15 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 25000   | East del Rey, g. Brazil   | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 15000   | El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company                      | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 8000    | English and Canadian Mining Company                               | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 50000   | Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada                              | 1 12 6  | —        | —          | —          |
| 80000   | Great Northern, c. South Australia                                | 1 11 6  | —        | —          | —          |
| 10000   | Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand                      | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 80000   | Mariposa, t. Chile  | 0 12 6  | —        | —          | —          |
| 12500   | Nerubuda Coal and Iron (5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)                 | —       | —        | —          | —          |
| 50000   | Nova Scotia Land and Gold   | 1 15 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 15000   | Otea, c. New Zealand (5000 fully paid)                            | 1 10 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 6000    | Peel River Land and Mineral                                       | 100 0 0 | —        | —          | —          |
| 30000   | Pestana, g. t.  | 2 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 17000   | Quebrada, c. Venezuela  | 10 0 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 10178   | Rhenish Consolidated, t. (5000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.)          | 0 7 6   | —        | —          | —          |
| 50000   | Rosa Grande, g. Brazil  | 4 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 15000   | San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico                                    | 4 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 10000   | San Roque, t. Spain   | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 1000    | Schlossberg Colliery  | 10 0 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 30000   | Val Antioquia, g. t.  | 0 17 6  | —        | —          | —          |
| 6000    | Val Salsam, s. c. t.  | 6 10 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 5000    | Valgodemard Mining Company  | 20 0 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 50000   | Vallancqua, g. Italy  | 0 15 0  | —        | —          | —          |
| 45000   | Victor Emanuel, c. Italy  | 1 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 20000   | Washoe, g.  | 5 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 80000   | Worthing, c. South Australia                                      | 1 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |
| 75000   | Yorke Peninsula, South Australia                                  | 1 0 0   | —        | —          | —          |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

|         |  |         |          |            |
|---------|--|---------|----------|------------|
| Shares. | Banks.                                 | Paid.   | Last Pr. | Bus. done. |
| 40000   | Alliance                               | 25 0 0  | 19       | 17 1/2     |
| 40000   | Australian Mort. Land and Finance      | 5 0 0   | 5        | 5 1/2      |
| 20000   | Australasian                           | 40 0 0  | 63       | 66 63      |
| 10000   | Bank of Egypt                          | 25 0 0  | 31       | 31 33      |
| 50000   | Bank of New Zealand                    | 10 0 0  | 18 1/2   | 17 19      |
| 20000   | Bank of Otago                          | 10 0 0  | 6        | 5 7        |
| 50000   | Bank of Victoria, Australia            | 25 0 0  | 39       | 37 39      |
| 5000    | Canada Company                         | 32 10 0 | 80       | 69 72      |
| 20000   | Canadian Loan and Investment           | 2 10 0  | —        | —          |
| 40000   | Char. Bank India, Aust. & China        | 20 0 0  | 16 1/2   | 17 1/2     |
| 80000   | Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China       | 25 0 0  | 35       | 33 1/2     |
| 50000   | City                                   | 10 0 0  | 16       | 13 1/2     |
| 20000   | Colonial                               | 25 0 0  | 36       | 39 41      |
| 40000   | Company of African Merchants           | 3 0 0   | 3        | 3 1/2      |
| 150000  | Consolidated Bank                      | 4 0 0   | 5        | 4 1/2      |
| 200000  | Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England | 8 0 0   | 8        | 8 1/2      |
| 20000   | East London                            | 5 0 0   | —        | —          |
| 20000   | English, Scottish, & Aust. Char. B.    | 25 0 0  | 17 1/2   | 17 18      |
| 20000   | English and Swedish                    | 25 0 0  | 14 1/2   | 14 16      |
| 250000  | General Credit and Finance of London   | 6 0 0   | —        | —          |
| 50000   | Imperial Bank                          | 20 0 0  | 24       | 23 25      |
| 150000  | International Financial Society        | 5 0 0   | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2      |
| 200000  | International Land Credit              | 6 0 0   | 2 1/2    | 3 4        |
| 4000    | London African Trading                 | 10 0 0  | 5        | —          |
| 50000   | London Charit. Bank of Australia       | 20 0 0  | 22 1/2   | 22 23      |
| 37500   | London and County                      | 25 0 0  | 65       | 64 65      |
| 40000   | London Financial Association           | 25 0 0  | 9 1/2    | 7 8        |
| 72000   | London Joint-Stock                     | 15 0 0  | 42       | 42 1/2     |
| 10000   | London and South-Western               | 20 0 0  | 18       | 17 1/2     |
| 60000   | London and Westminster                 | 20 0 0  | 94       | 94 95      |
| 60000   | Mercantile and Exchange                | 12 0 0  | —        | —          |
| 17156   | Metropolitan and Provincial            | 20 0 0  | 10 1/2   | —          |
| 30000   | Mineral Rights Association             | 1 0 0   | —        | —          |
| 20000   | National of Australia                  | 15 0 0  | 6        | 5 6        |
| 20000   | National of Liverpool                  | 15 0 0  | —        | —          |
| 40000   | National                               | 50 0 0  | 70       | 63 65      |
| 40000   | New South Wales                        | 20 0 0  | 46       | 44 46      |
| 40000   | Union of Australia                     | 25 0 0  | 50       | 47 47      |
| 80000   | Union of London                        | 15 0 0  | 45       | 44 45      |

## PROGRESSIVE MINES.

| Shares. | Mines.   | Paid.   | Last Pr. | Bus. done.  | Last Call.  |
|---------|--|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 4000    | Ballacortich, t. of Man, t. c.                         | 2 6 8   | —        | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 3000    | Bedford Unit, c. Tavistock                             | 2 6 8   | —        | —           | —           |
| 3200    | Bedol Aur, t. Holywell                                 | 1 7 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 500     | Billins, t. Flint                                      | 30 0 0  | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 1000    | Blaendyryn, s. t.                                      | 2 0 0   | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 1248    | Boscawell, t. c. St. Just                              | 7 6 0   | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 5000    | Bottle Hill, t. Plymouth                               | 14 6 0  | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 200     | Bryn Hall, t. Flint                                    | 28 0 0  | —        | —           | Jan. 1866   |
| 500     | Bryn Gwilog, t. Flint                                  | 9 0 0   | 16       | —           | June, 1864  |
| 1000    | Budnick Consols, c. t.                                 | —       | —        | 7 1         | —           |
| 30000   | Caldbeck Fells, t. Cumber                              | 1 10 0  | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 1000    | Camborne Consols, c. t.                                | 18 10 0 | —        | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 4000    | Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran. t.                            | 18 10 1 | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 11000   | Cape Cornwall, t. c. (5000 £2 10s. pd., 5000 10s. pd.) | —       | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 12000   | Caradon & Phoenix* [3000 20s. pd., 3000 12s. pd.]      | —       | —        | —           | April, 1867 |
| 914     | Caradon Cons., c. St. Cleer                            | 31 3 6  | 15       | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 1000    | Caran Brea, c. t. Illogan                              | 25 0 0  | 17       | 15 17       | Nov. 1866   |
| 6000    | Caran Camborne, c. Cambn.                              | 2 1 0   | 1 1/2    | 21s. 23s.   | Jan. 1867   |
| 5000    | Carnarvonshire, t. c.                                  | 4 0 0   | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 4000    | Cardiff Consols, c. [1000 £5 pd., 3000 £4 5s. pd.]     | —       | —        | —           | April, 1866 |
| 600     | Cardiganshire, t. c.                                   | 5 1 0   | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 20000   | Caryfont [3200 £2 pd., 16800 1/2% pd.]                 | —       | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 66000   | Castell Caran Doehau, g*                               | 0 8 6   | —        | —           | —           |
| 2500    | Cefn Cilcen, t. Flint*                                 | 2 18 0  | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 2500    | Central Miners, t*                                     | 3 12 6  | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 16000   | Central Snailbeach t.                                  | 1 0 0   | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2 1 1/2 | Fully pd.   |
| 3000    | Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe                            | 8 2 6   | 8 1/2    | 8 1/2       | Nov. 1866   |
| 1000    | Claendyryn, t. c. St. Just                             | 5 1 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 16000   | Coolatara & Bod. [3300 10s. pd., 10700 16s. pd.]       | —       | —        | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 256     | Condurow, c. t. Camborne                               | 76 10 0 | —        | —           | 15          |
| 5000    | Connorree, c. aul, Wicklow                             | 1 0 0   | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 2450    | Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan                             | 19 14 9 | 12 1/2   | 11 1 1/2    | July, 1866  |
| 1204    | Copper Hill, c. Redruth                                | 12 10 0 | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 6500    | Cornish Clay and Tin*                                  | 1 0 0   | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 6000    | Cornwall Great Consols                                 | 3 8 0   | —        | —           | May, 1866   |
| 3600    | Crans, c. Camborne                                     | 3 8 0   | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 12000   | Crelake, c. Tavistock                                  | 3 8 0   | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 6000    | Cuddra, t. St. Austell                                 | 5 0 0   | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 35000   | Dale, t. North Stafford                                | 1 0 0   | 3s.      | 1s. 3s.     | Fully pd.   |
| 1000    | Darren, t. Cardigan*                                   | 12 4 0  | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 5000    | Devon Great Marles*                                    | 7 0 0   | —        | —           | May, 1866   |
| 4000    | Devon Wheal Francis, c.                                | 1 5 3   | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 1024    | Devon Wheal Lopes, c.                                  | 17 0 0  | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 1204    | East Camborne, t. c. St. Austell                       | 1 1 0   | 1 1/2    | 7 1 1/2     | Dec. 1866   |
| 656     | Ding Dong, Gulval                                      | 49 14 6 | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 20000   | Dolfrwynog, g*   | 0 15 0  | —        | —           | June, 1864  |
| 25000   | Dundalk, Illogan, t*                                   | 0 15 0  | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 3000    | Dyngwim, t. Wales                                      | 13 7 0  | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 740     | Eaglebrook, t*   | 19 15 0 | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 512     | East Basset, c. Redruth                                | 29 10 0 | 21       | 18 20       | July, 1866  |
| 1000    | East Basset and Grylls, t.                             | 3 5 0   | —        | —           | Oct. 1865   |
| 1000    | East Basset, t. c. Redruth                             | 2 0 0   | 3/8      | 3/8 1/2     | July, 1866  |
| 4036    | East Brookwood, c. Gwennap                             | 2 8 8   | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 2000    | East Buller, c. Helston                                | 2 0 0   | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 4000    | East Chiverton, t. Perranz.                            | 2 9 3   | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2       | Dec. 1866   |
| 2048    | E. Falmouth, s-t, Kenwyn                               | 5 0 6   | —        | —           | April, 1864 |
| 6000    | E. Grenville, c. Camborne.                             | 3 3 6   | 2 1/2    | 1 2 1/2     | Nov. 1866   |
| 4000    | E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c.                             | 9 0 6   | 2 3/4    | 2 3/4 2 3/4 | Aug. 1866   |
| 4000    | East Holyford, c. Ireland*                             | 3 0 0   | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 6148    | East Jambou, t. c. Redruth                             | 2 17 0  | —        | —           | April, 1865 |
| 4000    | East Laxey, t. Isle of Man*                            | 3 10 0  | —        | —           | Dec. 1865   |
| 1000    | East Moor, s-t   | 0 5 0   | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 3986    | E. Providence, t. Uny Lel.                             | 5 1 9   | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 5000    | E. Tresavean, c. Gwennap                               | 0 10 0  | —        | —           | May, 1865   |
| 5000    | East Snaffleil, t. l. of Man*                          | 2 0 0   | —        | —           | Dec. 1864   |
| 5000    | Est. St. Just, c. (6000 £3 10s. pd., 3000 £1 10s. pd.) | —       | —        | 1 1/2 3/4   | Oct. 1865   |
| 2516    | Est. St. Just, c. Redruth                              | 1 0 0   | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 1190    | E. Wh. Agass, c. St. Cleer                             | 12 17 0 | —        | —           | Jan. 1865   |
| 4000    | E. W. Bagin, Tavistock                                 | 11 16 6 | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | Jan. 1867   |
| 5000    | Ellen Unit, c. s. St. Agnes*                           | 1 0 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 6000    | Fortescue Consols, c.                                  | 0 12 6  | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 940     | Fowey Cons. c. Tywardreath                             | 5 1 6   | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 6000    | Furze Hill Wood Con. Buckl.                            | 1 16 0  | —        | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 4000    | Furdon, c. (5000 £1 10s.)                              | —       | —        | —           | Mar. 1865   |
| 1028    | Garden, t. Mount                                       | 5 12 9  | —        | —           | Mar. 1865   |
| 4096    | Garlands, t. Wendu                                     | 5 7 7   | —        | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 4000    | Gawton, c. Tavistock                                   | 3 5 6   | 3 1/2    | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 6000    | Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c.                          | 4 0 0   | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2       | —           |
| 10000   | Glasgow Caradon c* [3000 £1 pd., 10000 10s. pd.]       | —       | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 6144    | Gonamena, c. St. Cleer                                 | 5 18 0  | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 6000    | Gothic, s-t, Cardigan*                                 | 2 10 0  | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 486     | Grambler and St. Aubyn*                                | 2 0 0   | 6        | 5 6         | Nov. 1866   |
| 3000    | Gr. East Lovell, t. Helston                            | 3 11 0  | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 5000    | Great Mona, t. Isle of Man*                            | 2 1 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 5000    | Great North Downs, c.                                  | 6 13 0  | 4 1/2    | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | Feb. 1867   |
| 2500    | Gr. No. Laxey (Isle of Man)*                           | 0 12 6  | 1 1/2    | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 4800    | Great Retailack, s-t, b                                | 1 19 0  | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2 2 1/2 | Jan. 1867   |
| 5000    | Great South Chiverton, s-t                             | 1 12 6  | —        | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 3000    | Gr. So. Tolgus, c. Redruth                             | 0 13 0  | 7 1/2    | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | Aug. 1866   |
| 3313    | Great West Chiverton, t.                               | 7 17 6  | —        | —           | June, 1864  |
| 1798    | Gr. Wh. Fortune, t. Breage                             | 27 2 6  | 5        | 5 5 1/2     | Oct. 1866   |
| 119     | Great Work, t. Germoe                                  | 100 0 0 | —        | —           | —           |
| 25000   | Grit and Stapely, t*                                   | 10 0 0  | —        | —           | July, 1864  |
| 4000    | Gunnislake (Clitters), t. c.                           | 4 15 0  | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 8068    | Gwydyr Pk. Con. Llanrwst                               | 1 13 0  | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 5400    | Hallenbeagle, c. Kenwyn                                | 2 13 0  | 3 1/2    | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 5400    | Harwood, t. Cardigan*                                  | 4 15 0  | 8 1/2    | 3 1/2 1/2   | Nov. 1864   |
| 5000    | Illogan, t. t. Durham*                                 | 0 19 6  | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 5000    | Illogan, t. c.   | 0 19 6  | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 5000    | Lady Bertha, c. Tavistock                              | 4 1 0   | —        | —           | Jan. 1866   |
| 2000    | Leawood, c. t. Lydford                                 | 3 3 6   | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 1019    | Leeds and St. Aubyn, t.                                | 19 13 4 | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 963     | Leilant Cons. t. Uny Lelant                            | 35 0 0  | —        | —           | Mar. 1863   |
| 160     | Levant, c. t. St. Just                                 | 10 8 1  | —        | —           | June, 1866  |
| 5000    | Levant United, St. Just                                | 0 10 0  | —        | —           | —           |
| 024     | Lovell Consols, t.                                     | —       | 3 1/2    | 3 3 1/2     | —           |
| 5000    | Lower Penryn, t. Denbigh*                              | 3 11 0  | —        | —           | Jan. 1864   |
| 5000    | Mae-y-Safr, t.   | 20 0 0  | —        | —           | Jan. 1866   |
| 5000    | Mandlin, c. Lostwithiel                                | 4 7 0   | —        | —           | Jan. 1866   |
| 5000    | Merilyn, t. Flint                                      | 3 15 6  | —        | —           | Jan. 1866   |
| 5000    | Minera Western Boundary                                | 0 2 6   | —        | —           | Sept. 1863  |
| 975     | Molland, c. South Moulton                              | 3 13 0  | —        | —           | Aug. 1865   |
| 624     | Mount Pleasant, t. Mold                                | 4 0 0   | —        | —           | —           |
| 240     | Nangles, t. c. Kea                                     | 27 5 0  | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 024     | Nanteol, t. Cardigan*                                  | —       | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 512     | Nant Mines, t. c.                                      | 6 10 0  | —        | —           | Jan. 1865   |
| 250     | Nanty Mines, t. Montgomery                             | 30 0 0  | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 5000    | New Clifford, c. Gwennap*                              | 2 0 0   | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 5000    | New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 15s. pd.]             | —       | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 400     | N. Crow Hill, t. St. Stephen                           | 3 2 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 514     | New E. Russell, c. Tavistk.                            | 0 10 6  | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 400     | Nether Heath, t. Breage                                | 1 1 6   | —        | —           | May, 1865   |
| 400     | New Hendra, t. c. Dunfong.                             | 14 1 0  | —        | —           | Mar. 1866   |
| 500     | New Penzance, t. c.                                    | 0 0 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 5000    | New Tamar, c.  | 0 7 6   | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 755     | New Treleigh, c. Redruth                               | 4 8 0   | —        | —           | May, 1866   |
| 500     | New Trevenen, t. Wendron                               | 8 14 0  | —        | —           | May, 1866   |
| 096     | New Wheal Lovell, t.                                   | 1 11 0  | —        | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 400     | New Wh. Seton, c. Cambn.                               | 53 15 0 | 33       | 30 32 1/2   | Dec. 1866   |
| 500     | New Wheal Towan, c. t.                                 | 1 10 0  | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 000     | North Devon, s-t*                                      | 0 16 0  | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 000     | No. Dolcoath, c. Camborne.                             | 4 8 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 457     | North Devon, t. c.                                     | 4 8 10  | —        | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 361     | No. Grambler, c. Redruth                               | 6 09 9  | —        | —           | Dec. 1866   |
| 000     | N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 5s. 6d. pd.]        | —       | —        | —           | July, 1865  |
| 000     | North Jane, t. s-t, Kenwyn                             | 2 0 6   | 1        | 3 1         | Sept. 1866  |
| 000     | North Levant, t. c. St. Just                           | 10 8 0  | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 000     | Nth. Miners, t. Wrexham                                | 1 0 0   | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 000     | N. Phoenix, t. Linkinhorne                             | 4 4 0   | —        | —           | May, 1864   |
| 000     | North Pool, c. Illogan                                 | 4 10 0  | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 000     | North Retallack, c. Camborne                           | 4 0 0   | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 000     | No. Roskard, c. Camborne                               | 49 3 0  | 12       | 10 11 1/2   | Jan. 1867   |
| 000     | No. Shepherds, t. St. Agnes                            | 6 0 0   | —        | —           | July, 1866  |
| 000     | No. Trekerber, c. Newlyn                               | 1 9 0   | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2 2 1/2 | —           |
| 000     | North Wheal Broast, c. t.                              | 5 0 0   | —        | —           | April, 1868 |
| 510     | North Wheal Coffey, c. t.                              | 3 11 3  | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2 5 1/2 | July, 1866  |
| 44      | N. Wh. Robert, Smp. Spiney                             | 4 6 5   | —        | —           | Feb. 1866   |
| 388     | Okel Tor, c. Calstock                                  | 2 7 4   | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 000     | Ordnance, t. Gunnake, c. Calstock                      | 0 0 0   | —        | —           | Aug. 1866   |
| 000     | Oredra, t. Falmouth                                    | 0 0 8   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 000     | Par Consols, c. St. Blazey*                            | 2 2 0   | —        | —           | Nov. 1866   |
| 000     | Parad-an-drea, t. Redruth, c. t.                       | 1 18 9  | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 000     | Pendean Consols, c. St. Just                           | 5 19 0  | —        | —           | Feb. 1867   |
| 040     | Penhale Wheel Vor, t. c.                               | 3 2 0   | —        | —           | Jan. 1867   |
| 000     | Penhale, t. St. Agnes                                  | 3 0 0   | 3 1/2    | —           | May, 1866   |
| 000     | Penhale and Lomax, s-t                                 | 3 10 0  | —        | —           | Oct. 1866   |
| 000     | Penrith, t. c.   | 9 10 0  | —        | —           | Sept. 1866  |
| 000     | Penrith, t. c. Merioneth                               | 2 7 0   | —        | —           | Feb. 1865   |
| 200     | Penre Lygan, t.  | 20 0 0  | —        | —           | May, 1865   |
| 772     | Pelberr, t. St. Agnes                                  | 15 0 0  | —        | —           | Fully pd.   |
| 512     | Pelberr, t. St. Agnes                                  | 8 0 0   | —        | —           | Aug. 1860   |